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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

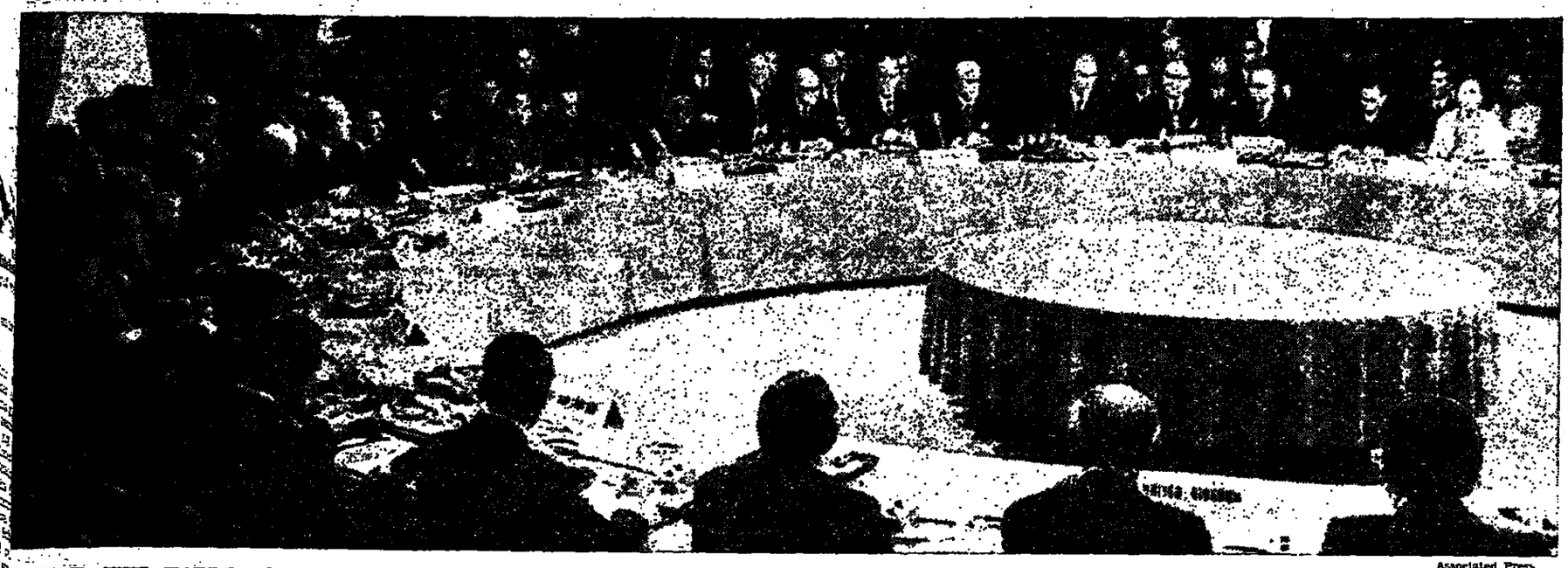
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,031 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1973 Established 1887

ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: dy. Temp. 41-34 (5-1). Tomorrow overcast. erday's temp. 41-34 (5-1). LONDON: Partly dy. Temp. 46-32 (7-0). Tomorrow sleet. Yes- ay's temp. 45-36 (7-2). CHANNEL: Moderate, K; Sunny. Temp. 48-25 (9—4). NEW YORK: dy. Temp. 32-30 (3—1). Yesterday's temp. 0 (8—1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	3 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	90.20
Israel	I.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.



Associated Press.

ROUND THE TABLE—Opening session of 12-nation international conference on Vietnam in Paris yesterday. Viet Cong delegation is at extreme right background (Mrs. Binh in white). Others include the French, next to the Viet Cong, then the American, the Chinese, the Canadian and the Russian.

U.S., N. Vietnam In Disaccord at Parley in Paris

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 26 (IHT).—The international conference on Vietnam opened here today with the United States and North Vietnam disagreeing on several key points in the Jan. 27 peace agreement.

The first day's proceedings also were marked by a strong Canadian statement that the Vietnam cease-fire so far had "not been effective" throughout the country. Canadian External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp said that if Canada was to stay on the International Commission of Control and Supervision, a "broadly based international authority" should be set up to receive the ICCS reports.

Mr. Sharp said that Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, would "provide the best channel for receiving and transmitting" the ICCS's views.

Six of the 12 governments represented here made their opening statements today. Both China and France expressed approval of the Jan. 27 agreement but stressed that it was primarily up to the signatories to keep the peace, and that the best the conference here could do was to provide moral support.

Opening Addresses

The delegations speaking today, in French alphabetical order following a brief opening statement by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, were Canada, China, the United States, France, the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong), and Hungary.

A last-minute agreement on who should chair the conference was reached when it was announced that Poland and Canada, both ICCS members, would become alternating "presiding officers."

North Vietnam, which, with the United States, is the co-sponsor of this conference, did not speak today. But after hearing the opening statements by both Mr. Sharp and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the North Vietnamese held a press conference in rebuttal.

Mr. Rogers, saying that this was not a conference on "how or why a war was fought but on how peace should be waged," spelled out a five-point program for the conference.

He said the conference members should acknowledge support of the Jan. 27 agreement; exhort the signatories to the agreement to strictly respect it; set up a "useful and meaningful relationship between the ICCS and the conference;" create a mechanism for reconvening the conference and decide what can be done "to assist in bringing a stable peace to Laos and Cambodia."

Method for Reconvening

Mr. Rogers did not specifically express support for the Canadian idea for naming Mr. Waldheim. But he did say that a "simple" mechanism should be found that would enable the conference to be reconvened when six or more members determined "that peace is in jeopardy." Otherwise, he asked, "would not the reports and views of the ICCS be empty and meaningless gestures?"

At the North Vietnamese press conference, Nguyen Thanh Le, the delegation spokesman, expressly disapproved of some points made by Mr. Rogers. He said that the Jan. 27 agreement made no mention of setting up any permanent mechanism for receiving ICCS reports or reconvening the conference. "We do not approve of this idea," he said. "It is not necessary and even inappropriate."

It was also noted that Chi Peng-fei, the Chinese foreign minister, emphasized in his opening remarks that the peace agreement was already working and stressed that its implementation depended on the signato-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon to Keep 5.5% Ceiling On Pay Hikes

But New Standards To Stress Flexibility

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The administration's two foremost inflation fighters insisted today that President Nixon was keeping 5.5 percent as a standard for annual wage increases.

However, in a 48-minute White House news conference, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and John T. Dunlop, the new director of the Cost of Living Council, failed to dispel the impression that the administration is moving away from a specific standard toward a more flexible, more ad-hoc approach to wage regulation.

"No single standard of wage settlement can be equally applicable at one time to all parties in an economy so large, decentralized and dynamic," a statement by the administration's Labor - Management Advisory Committee said.

Ceiling Not Mentioned

Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Dunlop spoke of the 5.5 percent standard in their opening statements to a throng of reporters in the White House briefing room.

In answering questions, they affirmed that the standard, like others carried over on Jan. 11 into Phase 3 of the stabilization program, will continue in effect.

But each official spoke of it in so many words only once, and neither endorsed it explicitly in his own words. That reticence evidently was in deference to the labor members of the advisory committee, who feel that a precise numerical standard destroys meaningful collective bargaining.

"We eventually hope to get away from the ceiling," George Meany, a committee member and president of the AFL-CIO, said after the White House announcement.

"If we're going to have a figure, it should be 7.5 or 8 percent," Mr. Meany said in Florida, where the labor federation's Executive Council has been meeting.

Mr. Dunlop, in response to questions, denied that he had an understanding with the committee not to speak about a 5.5 percent standard. But when asked if some committee members preferred general rhetoric about moderate settlements rather than talk about specific standards, he avoided a direct answer.

James M. Roche, described by Mr. Dunlop as "chairman of the employer side of our committee," gave another reason for the committee's not citing a specific standard.

"If we say 5 1/2 percent, that means that's the floor," Mr. Roche, retired chairman of the General Motors Corp., said in a telephone interview from his home near Detroit. Without such a standard, he said, "some might take less."

15,000 Surge Toward Qadhafi, Beaten Back

Libyan Mourners Cry for Revenge

BENGHAZI, Libya, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Police using clubs and troops brandishing machine guns today forced back a crowd of 15,000 persons that surged toward President Moamer Qadhafi screaming for revenge for the victims of the Libyan airliner forced down by the Israeli Air Force last week.

Pandemonium broke out at the funeral service for 55 of the 106 men, women and children who died when the Arab Libyan Airlines Boeing-727 crashed in the Sinai Desert last Wednesday after a wing was set ablaze by fire from an Israeli fighter.

As a religious leader began the ceremonial funeral cry of "Allah akhbar" ("God is great") a youth, believed to be a relative of one of the dead, leaped over the lined-up coffins and raced toward Col. Qadhafi shouting: "Revenge, Qadhafi! Revenge!"

Instantly the crowd took up the cry for vengeance and rushed forward behind the youth.

The police and troops cut off the youth and police clubbed back the crowd as Col. Qadhafi was whisked away in a Land Rover. He did not reappear.

The government issued a statement later, saying:

"By all objective standards, the deliberate shooting down of a civilian aircraft with 113 persons aboard cannot be allowed to pass unpunished."

The "punishment" was not spelled out.

The coffins were loaded aboard army trucks to be taken to the burial site about one mile away.

But the cry for vengeance remained. As the crowd slowly followed the coffins to the cemetery calling "Mohammed is God's prophet, and God is great," men and women, tears running down their faces, held up black placards reading, "The Souls of the Martyrs in Sinai Will Only Rest With Vengeance," "An Eye for an Eye," and "The Blood of the Martyrs Cries for Revenge."

Even as the bodies were lowered into their graves, the cries continued. "Vengeance, vengeance," "Down with imperialists," "Down with Zionists."

Speakers blamed Arab laxity (presumably in the face of Israel) for the disaster.

Standing beside Col. Qadhafi at the open air funeral service was Abdel Kader Hatem, Egypt's deputy premier, representing President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Hatem left for Cairo immediately after the ceremony.

In its statement after the funeral, the Libyan government said, "When the thief commits in broad daylight an ominous crime, shooting down a passenger

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Pullout In Vietnam Is At Midpoint

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The U.S. command said today it has passed the midway point in post-truce troop withdrawals.

It left 11,724 GIs in South Vietnam. When the cease-fire officially began on Jan. 28, there were 23,516 American soldiers in the war zone. The truce agreement calls for all Americans to be out within 60 days after the cease-fire.

Withdrawals have averaged more than 400 a day and the midway mark in the pullout was reached more than 24 hours ahead of schedule, the command said.

Kissinger Assesses Fighting In Vietnam as Minor Problem

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the fighting in Vietnam, nearly a month after the formal cease-fire, "has gone on a little longer than I thought" but did not seem to be cause for worry.

In a wide-ranging NBC-TV interview, the President's chief adviser on national security said that fighting "for a few weeks" after the cease-fire had been expected.

He added that he was not worried about the reported violations of the cease-fire agreement "because, after all, how are the two sides going to establish their areas of control except by testing each other?"

Mr. Kissinger, who returned a week ago after a journey that took him to Hanoi and Peking, said that if the war were still under way in a formal sense "these actions would all be reported as very minor."

He said that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces had seized about 300 South Vietnamese hamlets "right after the cease-fire," but had "now lost all of them" back to South Vietnamese forces.

Vietnamization Hailed

He asserted: "At this point the South Vietnamese seem very capable of taking care of themselves and what has happened up to now is a demonstration that Vietnamization has substantially succeeded."

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States would not be opposed to a peaceful and democratic Communist take-over of all of Vietnam.

"If the performance of one part or the other [North Vietnam or South Vietnam] is so clearly superior to that of the other that it tends to achieve moral superiority over the other, that is not an American concern," he said.

"If the North Vietnamese are willing to compete peacefully, if they are willing to develop their country, if they are willing to rely on a political process, then we don't object to their objective," he said.

Pushes Hanoi Aid

Mr. Kissinger said that passage of the Nixon administration's aid program for Hanoi was necessary for preserving peace in Vietnam. The program has been estimated at anywhere from $2.5 billion to $3.5 billion, but Mr. Kissinger did not mention any figures.

He declined to say whether President Nixon's decision to blanket the Hanoi-Haiphong area with bombs in December was made with his approval or over his objections, but he did say: "You can assume that if I could not support a major policy that I would resign."

With the Vietnamese problem subsiding, Mr. Kissinger said, President Nixon is "taking a greater interest in Middle Eastern affairs now and he will be spending more of his time on the problem."

The President, he noted, had met recently with King Hussein of Jordan and Hafez Ismail, the national security adviser of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, and was scheduled to meet Israel's Premier Golda Meir in Washington on Thursday.

Cairo's War Chief Arrives in Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail arrived here from Cairo today for what sources in Cairo said may be another attempt to get arms from the Soviet Union.

Lt. Gen. Ismail was met at the airport by Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet defense minister, and conferred with him two hours later at Marshal Grechko's office.

There was no official word from the Kremlin on the purpose of the visit and Egyptian Embassy officials declined to comment. They would not say if the visit was an outgrowth of talks held here earlier this month by Hafez Ismail, national security adviser to President Anwar Sadat.

The officials said Gen. Ismail would be in Moscow about five days but the program for his visit has not yet been worked out.

Mrs. Meir Says Downing Won't Hurt U.S. Talks

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir departed today for the United States, saying her meeting with President Nixon on Middle East peace efforts will not be affected by the Israeli downing of a Libyan jetliner.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban added that Washington would not let a single incident, however tragic, mar the search for an Arab-Israeli settlement because such an effort related to the general trend of history.

"The downing of the Libyan airliner will not affect my talks with Mr. Nixon," Mrs. Meir told newsmen at Lydda International Airport. "It will absolutely not affect my talks with Mr. Nixon. I will tell you everything on my return, friends."

Mr. Eban said, "It would not be very courteous to the United States government to believe that it would allow a single tragedy to affect the search for peace, because peace would prevent tragedies."

He said everything the Americans have said "indicates they must separate tragic incidents from the general currents of history."

Mrs. Meir arrived in Washington tonight.

Mrs. Meir's visit is her fourth to Washington since Mr. Nixon took office. It comes on the heels of similar trips by Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's presidential adviser, Hafez Ismail. She will confer with Mr. Nixon on Thursday.

She was headed into a whirlwind of outrage in the United States over the decision that led Israeli Phantoms to fire on the Boeing-727 over Sinai last Wednesday. One Israeli newspaper had urged her not to go because of "an infernal hell" of opposition in the United States.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Nixon probably would not give his approval to supply Israel with more Phantom warplanes, as was expected before the downing, but rather would postpone an affirmative decision.

Meanwhile, Israel appealed to the Arab world for "peace and normal neighborly relations" and to governments of the world for understanding today in the aftermath of the incident.

The two themes emerged from separate statements by Mr. Eban and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Acknowledging that Israel was wrong in judging the airliner to be a hostile aircraft, Mr. Dayan urged the Arabs to accept his proposal for a "hot line" between their capitals and Israel for use in times of emergency.

"The only solution is peace and normal neighborly relations," Mr. Dayan told the Knesset (parliament). "But even in the absence of peace, there is nothing dearer than human life, and we must do everything to preserve it."

Mr. Eban, answering questions of law students at Hebrew Uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Air, Rail, Hospital Services Threatened

British Civil Servants Joining Strike Wave

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—A series of strikes challenging the Conservative government's program for curbing wages and prices threatens to cripple Britain's air, rail and hospital services this week.

The government, which believes it has public opinion on its side and hopes to weather trade union opposition, pressed ahead, meanwhile, issuing a proposed code for operation of the forthcoming second phase of its anti-inflation drive.

About 250,000 civil servants are to hold a one-day strike tomorrow—the first in their history. Apart from its effect on ordinary government departments, the strike will shut down or severely disrupt air traffic.

Tonight's shift of air-traffic controllers are joining the protest and at midnight customs officials will go out. It is not certain whether all flights will be canceled, but traffic will at least be drastically reduced.

● Military takes over air control in France. Page 3.

On Wednesday, the 29,000 members of the locomotive engineers union, ASLEF, have called a 24-hour walkout. ASLEF members run most British trains and much of the London subway system. Talks with the rail board are still going on and there is a chance the strike may be canceled.

On Thursday, about 220,000 hospital employees—orderlies, porters and other subordinate personnel—will begin a selective series of strikes that will close some hospitals and reduce services at others.

The nationwide strike of gas-workers, which has caused pressure to be reduced in hundreds of thousands of homes, continued into its 12th day. Gas union leaders warned that their action would increase over the coming weekend.

In addition, 3,000 London teachers are to go on strike tomorrow and workers at Britain's Ford plants have threatened a walkout.

Protest Wage Freeze

In one way or another, the strikers are all protesting against the government's determination to limit wage increases, at least until the autumn, to an average 4 percent plus a flat $2.50.

Next week the Trades Union Congress will hold an emergency meeting to consider joint action against the government's program.

The more militant unions point out that the wage and price freeze imposed in November as Phase-1 of the government's program had only limited provisions for controlling food prices. These have risen drastically.

The price and wage freeze will end on March 31 and the government is working to set up the machinery for Phase 2. This calls for a pay board that will supervise the wage increase limits, and a price commission that will act on prices.

Today the government produced a code containing the principles that each board will follow. The code elaborates the provisions outlined in last month's government announcement of Phase 2. It is a provisional document and will be further modified.

Science Develops the Polyunsaturated Cow

To Reduce Cholesterol Levels In Man and Avert Heart Attacks

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Polyunsaturated cattle—that's what an Australian research team suggests as a solution to the worldwide epidemic of heart disease.

Faced with the seeming impossibility of redirecting the rich tastes of developed nations away from such artery-clogging foods as well-marbled steaks and creamy dairy products, the Australians tried instead to change what the animal puts into its meat and milk.

They found that if they raised cattle and sheep on diets supplemented with a specially treated polyunsaturated oil, the animals produced milk and meat with 10 times the usual ratio of polyunsaturated to saturated fats.

When healthy people ate the meat and dairy products prepared from these animals, in three to four weeks their blood cholesterol levels dropped by an average of 10 percent and they excreted far more than the usual amounts of cholesterol and its by-products. This effect was observed even though the amount of cholesterol in the products from the experimental animals was the same as that in other animals.

The research team, headed by Dr. Paul J. Nestel of Australian National University in Canberra, published its findings in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. The team, five men and one woman, apparently served as the subjects in the study and thus assured themselves of strict adherence to the dietary proscriptions it involved.

The researchers said that the food from the experimental animals was tasty and "highly acceptable," although the consistency of some of the dairy products was softer than usual.

In an accompanying editorial entitled "'Health' Steak," Dr. George P. Cahill jr., a Boston expert on diet and heart disease, said, "The Australians, by their clever livestock-feeding regimen, can now offer any cut—chateaubriand, tenderloin, or brisket—containing a [cholesterol-lowering] blend of fatty acids incorporated by the steer itself by a minor chemical modification of its diet."

Another Approach

He noted that this approach might be far more acceptable to the American palate and dietary habits than is the consumption of processed foods in which some of the saturated fats are replaced by unsaturated fats.

Such commercially prepared "filled" foods have included luncheon meats, frankfurters, ice-cream and sandwich spreads. But modern technology has yet to figure out how to change the kind of fats in a steak after the animal has been butchered without changing the nature and taste of the steak itself.

Dr. Cahill also said that many researchers believe the main problem in the American diet is not the fat consumed, but excessive calories. He noted that Masai tribesmen, who eat a diet high in saturated fats and cholesterol, are lean and almost devoid of heart and blood vessel diseases.

A further factor contributing to modern man's high incidence of heart disease, Dr. Cahill pointed out, is the lack of daily exercise.

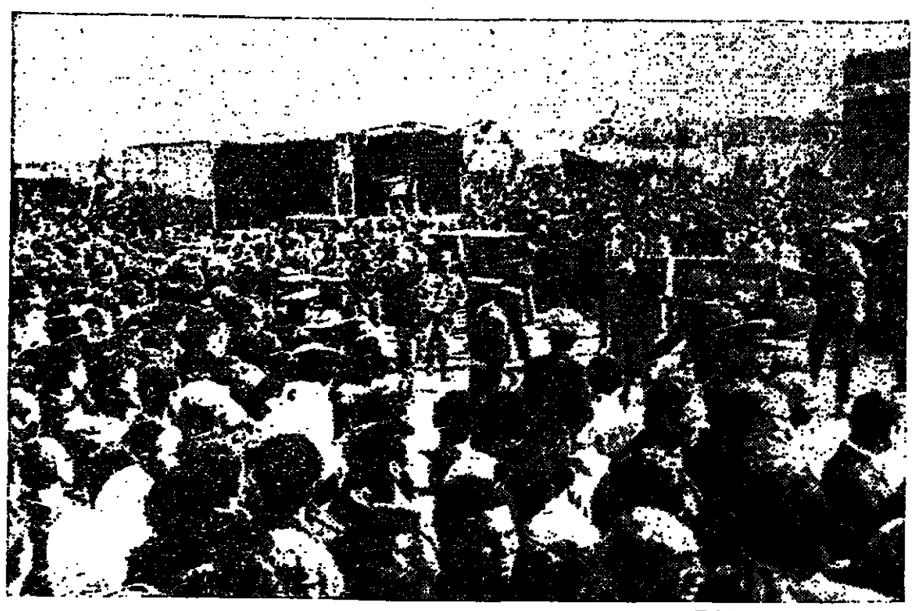
Like a number of others before it, a new British study, published in the medical journal Lancet, affirmed the protective effect of exercise.

The study, conducted among nearly 17,000 middle-aged sedentary male office workers, showed that those who failed to indulge in "vigorous" exercise during their leisure time had a much higher risk of heart attack.



Associated Press.

Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger being interviewed for television in Washington.



United Press International.

BENGHAZI SCENE—Thousands of Libyans watching soldiers load coffins bearing the bodies of passengers of downed jetliner on to trucks en route to burial site yesterday.

Minh Attacks Thieu on Lack Of Liberties

Writes Open Letter To Paris Conference

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Gen. Duong Van Minh, a political rival and critic of President Nguyen Van Thieu, accused the Thieu government today of failing to restore civil and political liberties guaranteed by the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

The general, popularly known in Vietnam as Big Minh, issued what he called an open letter to the international conference on Vietnam, which convened in Paris today.

In his open letter, Gen. Minh told the Paris delegates that a third force, or "entity" opposing both the Thieu government and the Communists, "comprises the majority of the people of South Vietnam" and "is the key to peace."

However, Gen. Minh did not propose a plan to mobilize this "entity" into a new political body, although such a group may be formed soon as a result of many days of negotiation among anti-Thieu dissidents.

How formidable or representative such a political coalition would be is far from clear.

Not Interested

Gen. Minh also said today he was not interested in placing himself or his friends on a proposed council of national reconciliation and concord if the neutral elements were to be appointed by the government and the Viet Cong. This, however, is exactly what the cease-fire agreement provides.

One of the passages of Gen. Minh's letter said that the third force in South Vietnam consisted of "those who loved their country but refused to be subjected or bound by foreign ideologies, those who had been caught between the apparatus of the two sides or had been oppressed by those apparatus, those who had fought for national independence but had bid farewell to arms after the war had become a senseless mutual killing of Vietnamese, those who had dreamed of real democracy but had only encountered dictatorships, in a word, all those who followed neither this side nor the other side and who, to this date, were never given the chance to speak their minds."

Those close to the general, who had threatened to oppose Mr. Thieu in the last presidential election but finally withdrew, indicated that Mr. Thieu must first restore democratic freedoms before Gen. Minh would try to form a political action group.

In his open letter, Gen. Minh said the international conference in Paris had an obligation to demand that Article 11 of the cease-fire agreement be implemented. The article requires both the government and the Viet Cong to "immediately" insure freedom of speech, press, political activities, movement and the like.

Speaking for Gen. Minh at a reception at which the general's letter was released to the press, Thon That Thien, a former information official for the Thieu regime until he was dismissed and his office closed, said:

"Without the democratic freedoms guaranteed in Article 11, the whole concept of self-determination is meaningless."



Associated Press.

INCIDENT AT HUE—Group of South Vietnamese, in white shirts at left, attack fleeing North Vietnamese officer, far right, at the Joint Military Commission compound Sunday, wounding him in the head. In center and right foreground, two U.S. officers try to stop the attack. Note the object in center being thrown at the fleeing officer.

Reds Delay On Release Of Prisoners

N. Vietnamese Said To Ignore Inquiries

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Arrangements for the second round of prisoner releases were stalled late tonight and it was unclear when the next group of Americans would be freed by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

American officials had expected the Communists today to turn over a list of prisoners they would release tomorrow. But no such list was forthcoming.

"The Communists have refused to respond to inquiries as to whether they are going to release prisoners Feb. 27," an American source said tonight.

North Vietnamese sources were quoted as saying they planned no release of prisoners tomorrow.

[In Washington, Defense Department sources said the United States may protest any delay to the Four-Power Joint Military Commission in Saigon, Associated Press reported.

[The Pentagon sources said, however, that the deadline was flexible and the United States still hopes to get the next group of POWs soon.]

The first group of American prisoners was released from Hanoi and from Loc Ninh in the Communist-held portion of South Vietnam Feb. 12.

That group consisted of 14[illegible] men released by Hanoi and 27 including eight civilians, set free by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. Twenty other Americans were freed by Hanoi as a demonstration of "goodwill" after President Nixon's National security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, visited the North Vietnamese capital.

Every 15 Days

According to the schedule worked out with the Communists, the repatriation of American prisoners was expected to take place every 15 days.

The delay in the release developed against a background of charges and countercharges hurled at each other by the Communists and the Saigon government.

The Communists accused Saigon of hiring "hooligans" to attack North Vietnamese officers in Da Nang and Hué last night.

Saigon retorted with a charge that the Communists had committed a "flagrant and blatant violation" of the cease-fire agreement by erecting three surface-to-air missile sites near Khe Sanh just below the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam.

In the attacks at Da Nang and Hué, mobs forced their way into Joint Military Commission compounds ostensibly in protest against the presence of Communist officers in those cities.

In Hué, five North Vietnamese officers were injured by the stone-throwing mob, which, according to witnesses, encountered only light resistance from South Vietnamese policemen.

There is widespread belief here that this and other similar incidents have been inspired by local authorities either acting on orders from Saigon or convinced that Saigon would approve of their actions.

Asked about the incidents in Hué and Da Nang, a Saigon government spokesman described them today as "the spontaneous reaction of the people." He said he had no other comment pending an investigation of the incidents by his government.

In its charge against the North Vietnamese, the Saigon government said the Communists had placed three SAM sites in an area within three miles of the Khe Sanh airstrip, in the extreme northwest corner of South Vietnam. Khe Sanh has been in Communist hands since the North Vietnamese offensive last spring.

The Saigon government said construction of the missile sites "may well ignite the fuse of a resurgent war in the near future." It requested an investigation by the International Commission for Control and Supervision, which was established under the Paris cease-fire accord.

Violation of Accord

Saigon charged that the construction of such missile sites was a violation of Article 7 of the Paris agreement, which prohibits either side from introducing troops or weapons into South Vietnam except to replace equipment that has worn out or been destroyed.

To support their claim, the South Vietnamese produced aerial photographs that purported to show the site Jan. 24—before the cease-fire—and Feb. 18. The South Vietnamese claimed that missiles did not exist Jan. 24 but were present in the pictures taken Feb. 18.

The Saigon authorities said that when they confronted the Communists with the aerial photographs at a meeting of the Joint Military Commission, the Communists denied the missiles were present.

Premier Meir Says Downing Won't Affect Talks in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

versity, said Israel expects governments of the world to separate the tragic death of the airline passengers and "serious political considerations."

"The governments should be able to differentiate between the two and not have one influence the other," he said. "Within time, there shouldn't be an effect on our fabric of relations with other [friendly] governments."

Mr. Dayan put the official death toll in the incident at 104 with seven survivors. Previous Israeli announcements referred to 106 dead and seven survivors, a figure that matched Libyan reports of 113 passengers and crew aboard the aircraft.

Air France today expressed "deep astonishment" in denying an Israeli inference that it sent an improperly qualified pilot to command the Libyan airliner.

A spokesman in Tel Aviv produced a valid commercial pilot's license showing that Capt. Jacques Bourges was fully qualified for this type of aircraft. Israel has said it recovered Capt. Bourges's license from the Boeing's wreckage and that it showed that he was not qualified for 727s. It was the latest allegation that the 42-year-old Capt. Bourges, on loan from Air France to Libyan Arab Airlines, was responsible for the disaster.

Air France spokesman Guy Hoyet indignantly held up the license showing Capt. Bourges to be qualified to command Boeing-727s from Nov. 11, 1971.

He said Air France expressed "deep astonishment . . . that certain authorities found it proper to publish information risking erroneous interpretation."

Mr. Hoyet said there was no excuse for the Israeli allegation because the commercial license also had been on the aircraft and was handed over to the French consul along with Capt. Bourges's body.

Col. Georges Rohe, the French air attaché, said the Israelis apparently had confused Capt. Bourges's personal flying license with the more complete commercial license authorizing him to fly passengers.

Libyans Cry For Revenge

(Continued from Page 1)

plane and killing more than 100 people, your patience should be transformed to fury."

"Zionism, fed by the flow of U.S. arms, had lost no opportunity to flex its muscles, killing deliberately and arrogantly refusing to abide by United Nations resolutions," it said.

This boldness was inspired by U.S. policy, the statement said.

The fate of the airliner should "awaken our conscience and urge us to rethink the Palestinian question along entirely new lines," it said.

Air Boycott Urged

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (AP).—The Arab Air Transport Federation called on world airlines today to boycott Israeli airports and refuse their planes service facilities to protest the downing of the Libyan airliner.

Representatives of 14 Arab airlines held an emergency meeting here today to discuss the disaster.

Federation chairman Kamel Sindi, a Saudi Arabian, said after the meeting that the federation would call on Arab governments to boycott foreign airlines that fail to boycott Israel.

The International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association were urged to expel Israel and condemn the attack on the Libyan plane "in the strongest possible terms," Mr. Sindi said.

Laos Truce Planning Begins; Fighting Reportedly Ebbing

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Representatives of the Vientiane government and Communist-led Pathet Lao began meeting today to work out details of policing the Laos cease-fire signed last Thursday.

Meanwhile, it appeared that fighting throughout the country was dying down. Vientiane charged the Communists with only a small number of violations.

Opposing delegations to the mixed cease-fire commission will be headed by Maj. Gen. Bounthieng Venevongsos for Vientiane and Soth Phetrasy for the Pathet Lao, it was announced today.

There were no indications that work was nearing the point at which mixed teams could be sent into the field to determine lines between opposing sides and stop the fighting.

It is also unclear how long the two sides will take to work out details of how the three-nation International Control Commission made up of India, Canada and Poland will carry out its surveillance duties.

20 Violations Reported

The Vientiane military command listed only 20 alleged violations by the Communist side during the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today. None appeared serious.

While the latest government charge brought the number of alleged Communist violations during the four days since the cease-fire to 88, it seemed clear that fighting was subsiding markedly.

The most dangerous area remained the region around Paksong in southern Laos, which was allegedly recaptured by North Vietnamese troops after the cease-fire went into effect.

The fall of Paksong prompted an attack last Friday by nine American B-52 bombers over the area followed by a government counterattack.

But today, Paksong was still in Communist hands, and it appeared that Vientiane troops may have abandoned active efforts to retake it, although clashes and shelling were still reported.

Scattered clashes and shelling were reported throughout Laos.

Position Apparently Overrun

In one incident reported to have occurred yesterday, a pocket of government control deep within Communist territory apparently was overrun. Vientiane said 18 of its men were missing. The position is seven miles south of the town of Xieng Khouang.

Government troops were compelled to withdraw from several other positions.

It appeared today to be unlikely that the Laotian government would ask the United States for any more air attacks on Laos, provided the situation remains as it is.

Fighting in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Government troops today re-entered the battered town of Siem Reap, just outside Phnom Penh, the military command announced.

The town was abandoned by its garrison Friday and then became a no-man's-land between opposing forces. A command spokesman gave no details on today's fighting.

U.S., Hanoi In Disaccord

(Continued from Page 1)

ries. He made no reference to any permanent mechanism.

Mr. Le also denied that Cambodia and Laos were appropriate themes for the conference. "We are in disagreement," he said. "This conference is on Vietnam."

The disagreements over both a permanent mechanism and the status of Laos and Cambodia stem from the ambiguity of the Jan. 27 agreements. It is exceedingly brief on both matters, stating that this conference shall make "definitive arrangements" for receiving ICCS reports and devoting only five paragraphs to Laos and Cambodia.

It seemed clear tonight that the conference would have to come up with some solution on what the ICCS is to do with any reports of cease-fire violations. Speaking for France, Mr. Schumann steered clear of either the Waldheim solution or Hanoi's idea of no mechanism at all and said that it seemed reasonable that the ICCS transmit its reports to the conference "by one means or another." He did not say what compromise solutions might be envisaged.

There also remains the problem of what to do with the UN delegation here. The United States had favored naming Mr. Waldheim chairman of the Conference, and U.S. officials said that, while they were satisfied with the Poland-Canada arrangement, "It was not our original proposal."

Observers found the Chinese statement today very moderate in tone. Mr. Chi praised the "parties to the Paris agreement," and noted that it was working effectively. After saying that responsibility for the peace "lay with the signatories," he said that the conference members should pledge "not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people." He pledged his government "not to do anything that hinders or violates the agreement."

Russia Speaks Today

The Soviet statement will be heard tomorrow, along with those of Indonesia, Poland, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Great Britain.

Following the morning plenary session, the conference broke up into bilateral meetings. U.S. and North Vietnamese experts met during the afternoon to prepare working papers to be submitted to a conference drafting committee tomorrow. The committee will prepare the declaration that is expected to be signed Friday.

During the afternoon, Mr. Rogers met with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. U.S. officials said that Mr. Rogers and Sir Alec discussed the conference but also spoke of progress at the armed force reductions talks in Vienna, the Middle East and U.S. relations with the enlarged European Economic Community.

Both Sir Alec and Mr. Rogers have planned private meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for later this week, and it is expected that the Vienna conference will be thoroughly discussed.

The exploratory talks there are stalled for the moment on the status of Hungary. The Russians now want Budapest to participate as observer rather than full member.

Hanoi Gains Recognition By Australia

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Australia and North Vietnam, adversaries during the Vietnam war, established diplomatic relations today.

An exchange of ambassadors is expected later this year, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said in Canberra, adding that Australia would continue to maintain relations with South Vietnam.

Saigon has taken the Australian move in stride, a statement in Canberra by a spokesman for the South Vietnamese Embassy indicated.

"As long as the relationship does not affect the existing relationship between South Vietnam and Australia, [South Vietnam] will continue to maintain its friendly ties with Australia in all fields," the spokesman said.

The link with Hanoi was a further step in the reversal of Australia's foreign policy since Mr. Whitlam's Labor party, in elections last December, ousted the anti-Communist coalition that had governed for 23 years.

In less than three months in office, Mr. Whitlam has recognized mainland China, severed relations with Taiwan, recognized East Germany, ended all military involvement in Indochina and endorsed the neutralization of Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, besides recognizing Hanoi. All these policies are contrary to those of the previous government.

As a military ally of South Vietnam, Australia had fielded a combat force of more than 8,000 men, at peak strength, against the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. Nearly 500 Australian soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The Australian combat role ended late in 1971, but it remained for Mr. Whitlam to order the last 6[illegible] soldiers home shortly after his party achieved power.

N. Vietnam Says U.S. Is Stalling On Minesweeping

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Radio Hanoi accused the United States yesterday of stalling on its pledge to sweep the mines that have blockaded Haiphong and other North Vietnam ports since May.

"The United States has used unjustified excuses to prolong the time of preparation and has not mobilized the force and means of demining in order to delay and prolong the demining in North Vietnam," the broadcast monitored in Saigon said.

Reports from Washington said the mine sweeping was expected to begin this week. A Naval liaison team has been in Hanoi for three weeks to prepare for the minesweeping and ships of the sweeping force have left their anchorage area.

The broadcast also accused the United States of failing to provide adequate information to the two truce supervision agencies—the International Commission for Control and Supervision and the Four-Power Joint Military Commission—to allow the commissions to determine whether the United States "is really carrying out seriously" its troop withdrawal.

Buddhist Leader In Vietnam Dies

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The venerable Thich Tinh Khiet, 84, supreme patriarch of South Vietnam's Buddhist An Quang movement, died last night.

His body will lie in state in the An Quang Pagoda in the former imperial city of Hué until the funeral March 9.

A 60-member delegation from the Saigon An Quang Committee, including the venerable Thich Tri Quang, will leave for Hué tomorrow to take part in the funeral.

This is the first time Thich Tri Quang has returned to Hué since he was arrested there in 1966 in a crackdown on militant Buddhist leaders by former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

Izvestia Says Pentagon Trains POWs to Brainwash U.S. Public

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The government newspaper, Izvestia, tonight accused the Pentagon of brainwashing released U.S. prisoners of war and said that the prisoners, in turn, brainwash the American public.

The attack on the Pentagon's treatment of Vietnam war prisoners freed thus far was written by one of the paper's Washington correspondents, Stanislav Ondrashev.

"If one puts aside the emotions and touching scenes of family reunions, one feels at once the director's guiding hand—a giant propaganda and psychological campaign prepared by the Pentagon," the article said.

"One sees this kind of deal: 'We have left you your military ranks, paid your salaries for the years of imprisonment and will insure you publicity that will come in handy in your career. For this, you are asked to do only one thing—justify the war and start doing it at once, while they still remember you in this rushing American life.'

"Where they could not make martyrs, they are again creating heroes. The long silence has ended and they [the returned prisoners] are saying what the officials want them to say."

Driver of Armored Car Flees With Bank's 4 Million Marks

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 26 (AP).—The driver of an armored car disappeared today with 3.79 million marks in cash in what appeared to be an act of retaliation for having been fired, the police reported.

Police Commissioner Hans Fabelje told a news conference that Guenter Heinemann, 29, received notice from his employer Feb. 5 that he was fired as of March 31.

Mr. Fabelje gave this account of the robbery:

Heinemann and four of his colleagues were sent to cash a check worth 4 million marks at Dusseldorf's State Central Bank. They had orders to transport the cash in two lots of 2 million marks each to the city branch of a commercial bank.

The men were to use two armored cars for the job.

After handing in the check, all five went to the bank's cafeteria for breakfast while the bank's tellers counted the money.

When the tellers were ready, two of the transport men—one of them Heinemann—went out and loaded the 4 million marks into one of the vans instead of splitting up the amount and using both vehicles, as ordered by Deutsche Sicherheits-Transporte, the armored car company.

Left Table Alone

Both then went back to the cafeteria to finish breakfast. But Heinemann, a short while later, claimed he had stomach pains and left. This was the last his colleagues saw of him.

Alarmed by his absence, the transport men first started a search on their own before informing police about 75 minutes after Heinemann's disappearance.

It took 25 minutes more to discover the abandoned armored car in a quiet Dusseldorf suburb. There was no trace of Heinemann, but he left 210,000 marks stacked behind the van's seats, the amount that made up the full 4 million.

A general police alarm and requests for assistance to federal criminal police and Interpol led to the discovery of Heinemann's private car, an old red sedan that the police found parked near Dusseldorf's Lohausen Airport.

Checking his bachelor home, the police found an automatic rifle and several letters revealing that Heinemann had planned the deed and indicating that this was his revenge for having been fired. He joined the company in April, 1970.

Mr. Fabelje told newsmen that Heinemann previously "had a clean record." The other four drivers are under investigation, he added.

He said the police were working on the assumption that Heinemann left West Germany by plane. But, he added, they did not exclude the possibility that he parked his car near the airport to mislead the police.

Catholic Priest, A Gaza Official, Found Murdered

GAZA, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Police today reported the murder of a Roman Catholic priest who had been supporting Gaza Strip elections in cooperation with the Israeli occupation authorities.

They said that the Rev. Yohana Nimri, 58, was found dead by his neighbors. He apparently was shot during the night by Arab guerrillas.

It was the third assassination or assassination attempt in three weeks. Local dignitaries or town council members who have supported the idea of elections have been the targets.

The former mayor of Gaza, Rashid A-Shawa, was wounded slightly by glass shards when ambushers recently fired on his car.

Father Nimri, an Arab, was a member of the local town council and the only priest resident in the Gaza Strip.

War Foes Picket The White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Leaders of several anti-war groups, protesting continued U.S. involvement in Indochina, picketed the White House Saturday and voted to organize mass protests during South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's expected visit in the spring.

The demonstration, described by police as "peaceful but noisy," opened a five-hour meeting of the National Peace Action Coalition, one of the country's largest anti-war groups. It was the first anti-war demonstration here since the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement.

IRA Claims Army Activated Land Mine That Killed Boy

BELFAST, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said today it planted the land mine that killed a boy in Londonderry yesterday but accused British troops of activating the mine.

The British Army denied the charge, saying, "The terrorists cannot shift the blame."

The boy was the 730th person to die in 3 1/2 years of violence involving Roman Catholics, Protestants and security forces in Northern Ireland.

In Belfast today two men planted a bomb that destroyed a car accessory shop near the city center. When it exploded, gasoline in an adjoining garage caught fire and caused extensive damage.

A sniper wounded two British soldiers early today as they patrolled a mixed suburb of north Belfast. And tonight, a soldier was shot in the arm in the Catholic Falls Road area, the army said. He was not seriously hurt. The wounded man was in an armored vehicle sent to investigate a crash involving another army car when snipers opened fire, the army said.

The Provisionals' Londonderry Brigade said one of their men planted the mine Saturday in the Roman Catholic Creggan district but was disturbed by a British patrol before he had activated it.

The Provisionals said they tipped off the army that the mine was in place so it could be dealt with.

"We believe from our reports that the British Army activated the mine and left it," a spokesman said. "We repeat that the mine was not active when our volunteer left it."

Yesterday, 9-year-old Gordon Gallagher was playing near his home when he touched off the mine. The explosion blew his legs off and he died soon after in a hospital.

"The British Army does not lay bombs or mines in any place and the terrorists cannot shift the blame from their original crime of placing explosives in a dangerous condition near where children play," an army spokesman said.

He said troops had searched the area Saturday but found nothing.

School in Athens Reopens But Few Attend Classes

ATHENS, Feb. 26 (AP).—Athens University's law students stayed away from classes today despite the official reopening of the law and philosophy school after a weeklong shutdown. The school's closing had followed a sit-in by students protesting a recent government decree drafting "unruly" students.

A law-school student group said that "not even 5 percent of the students turned up" today.

The senate of the Athens Polytechnic Institute said that an official weeklong shutdown of the school was beginning today because of midyear examinations next week. It proposed to the government that the 97 Polytechnic students already drafted be permitted to take the examinations.

George Athanassiadis, a newspaper publisher, today accused authorities of harassment and intimidation following his paper's prominent coverage of student unrest.

In a letter published in his paper, Vradyni, an anti-government afternoon daily, Mr. Athanassiadis said that he had been summoned by officials, given a stiff admonition before a public prosecutor and subjected to a search of his home and Vradyni's offices. Many documents were examined or removed, he said.

54 Cairo Students Reported Released

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (AP).—Egyptian newspapers reported today that 54 university students have been released from jail after they were arrested in a series of disturbances beginning two months ago.

The papers said about one-third of those arrested have now been released. Students and faculty have been [illegible]ing greater campus freedom and the release of students arrested earlier in clashes with police.

WEATHER

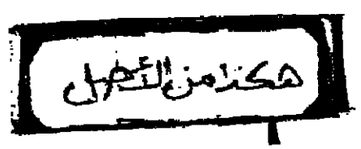
	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	56	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair
BELGRADE	1	34	Cloudy
BERLIN	0	32	Snow
BRUSSELS	3	37	Foggy
BUDAPEST	3	37	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Sunny
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	37	Snow
GENEVA	1	34	Sunny
HELSINKI	—6	21	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast
LISBON	15	59	Fair
LONDON	5	41	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	8	46	Sunny
MONTREAL	—13	9	Sunny
MOSCOW	—2	28	Fair
MUNICH	—2	28	Snow
NEW YORK	2	36	Showers
NICE	9	48	Overcast
OSLO	—1	30	Sunny
PARIS	1	34	Cloudy
PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
ROME	10	50	Cloudy
SOFIA	—2	28	Snow
STOCKHOLM	—3	27	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Snow
TUNIS	11	52	Rain
VENICE	8	46	Fair
VIENNA	0	32	Snow
WARSAW	—1	30	Snow
WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Cuba, Mexico Prepar Accord on Hijackings

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (UP[illegible]—Cuba and Mexico have exchanged written proposals on a possible bilateral agreement covering both air and sea hijackings and other "acts of terrorism," Foreign Secretary Emilio O. Rabasa said Saturday.

The agreement would be similar to the one signed recently by the United States and Cuba, he said.





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OSS Agent's Glowing Report

Details Emerge of U.S. Aid To Ho's Guerrillas in 1945

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP). —New light was shed this weekend on one of the most obscure and ironic chapters of America's involvement in Vietnam—the close collaboration between U.S. military intelligence officers and Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh guerrillas during the closing days of World War II.

Intelligence documents describing the training and joint military operations of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services' "Deer Mission" with Mr. Ho's forces in July, August and September, 1945, were made public Saturday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after being declassified by the government.

The daring mission of the team from the OSS—antecedent of the CIA—which was parachuted into the North Vietnamese jungle with instructions to link up with Mr. Ho's forces, was to interdict Japanese lines of communication and work with guerrilla forces in the vicinity of Hanoi.

Although it is no secret that U.S. intelligence operatives worked with Mr. Ho's forces against the Japanese, details and documents from the mission have never previously been made public. The documents reveal an attitude of strong sympathy on the part of the Americans toward Mr. Ho and his Viet Minh movement. They describe Mr. Ho's intensely expressed hopes that his American allies would help stave off French colonial reoccupation of Vietnam.

'Not Communist'

In one of its first reports after *linking up with the Viet Minh*, the Deer Mission's commander, Maj. Allison K. Thomas, advised his superiors: "Forget the Communist bogey. VML [the Viet Minh League] is *not* Communist. Stands for freedom and reforms from French harshness. . . . If French go part way with them, they might work with French. . . ."

And in a later evaluation, an unsigned report to OSS headquarters described Mr. Ho as "a brilliant and capable man, completely sincere in his opinions. I have traveled throughout Tonkin Province [a reference to North Vietnam] and found that in that area people of all classes are imbued with the same spirit and determination as their leader."

The first contact between the Deer Mission and the Viet Minh, in mid-July, 1945, was described in a message from Maj. Thomas after the team parachuted into Kun Lung, near Mr. Ho's jungle *hideout. The Americans were* "escorted to Mr. Hoo [sic], one of the big leaders of the VML party. He speaks excellent English, but is very weak physically as he recently walked in from Tsingsi.

'He received us most cordially. . . .We then had supper consisting of beer (recently captured), rice, bamboo sprouts and barbecued steak. They freshly slaughtered a cow in our honor."

Mr. Ho took exception to the presence of a French officer on the team. "He will welcome 10 *million* Americans, however," according to Maj. Thomas's report.

At that point, the Americans began their training program for the Viet Minh units and relations between Mr. Ho and the OSS operatives grew increasingly cordial.

In a later dispatch to OSS headquarters, after completion of the mission, Maj. Thomas said Mr. Ho was also identified as C.M. Hoo. "Hoo was his code name. Later, when he became president of the Provisional Government of Viet Minh [sic]... at Hanoi, he divulged his real name, which is Ho Chi Minh."

In the period following the Japanese surrender, Mr. Ho sought to establish the authority of his government throughout Vietnam. He was also seeking to negotiate for independence with the French.

'Friend of the Forest'

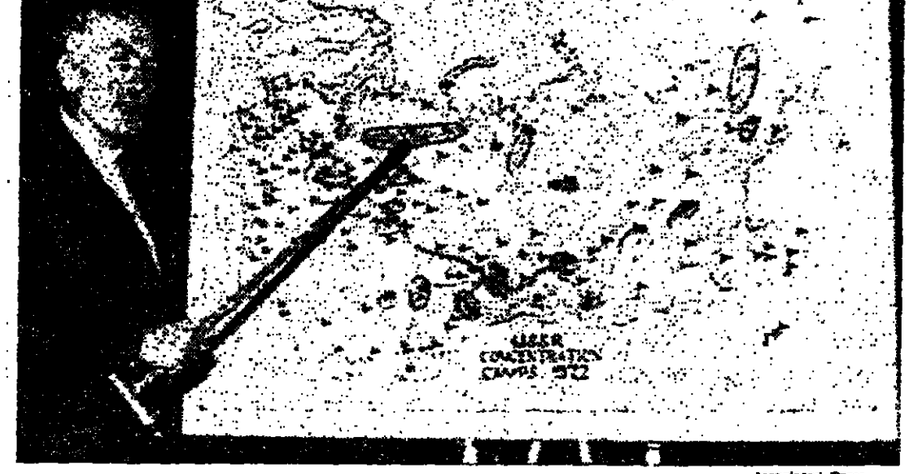
American policy was beginning to veer from an attitude of wartime sympathy for Mr. Ho and his cause toward full military support of the French. The admonitions of the OSS intelligence teams, that the Viet Minh was primarily a nationalistic movement, went unheeded.

On Sept. 17, Maj. Thomas sent this message to OSS headquarters in Washington:

"Our friend of the forest, Mr. C.M. Hoo, now Mr. Ho Chi Minh, was president of the provisional government and minister of foreign affairs. Another friend of the forest, Mr. Van, now Vo Nguyen Giap, became minister of interior...

"The new government appears to be enthusiastically supported by the majority of the population in every province of Indochina. The new government was given strength by the resignation and abdication of Bao Dai, former puppet emperor... The people know the French intend to come back but they keep saying if they [the French] come back with arms, they will fight to the death."

In a later summary cable, Maj. Thomas reported that the Viet Minh had "nothing but praise and kindness for the Americans, and to send students there and invite American technicians here is its desire. The party has helped in returning several American pilots and Mr. C.M. Hoo had a personal conference with Gen. [Claire L.] Chennault at Kunming on the subject."



Associated Press

WITNESS—Avraham Shifrin, a former concentration camp prisoner in the Soviet Union, points to a map showing where some of the camps are located. He was testifying before the U.S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington. A Russian Jew, he fled to Israel in 1970 after having been imprisoned nearly 10 years in Russia.

Study Says Million Are in Forced-Labor Camps

Russia Assailed for Its Internal Repression

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26 (IHT).—A harsh indictment of internal repression in the Soviet Union was published here today. It said that at least a million convicts—representing almost one-half of 1 percent of the Soviet population—are in 1,000 forced-labor camps. About 10,000 are being held for political reasons, the report said.

The report's sponsors, the International Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the U.S.S.R., said that its study was the first scientific survey of forced-labor camps in Russia. It said that its survey was based on research by experts, and its report incorporated information circulating in the Soviet Union in illegal publications—mostly written by former inmates of labor camps.

Peter Reddaway, a British professor and founder of the committee, said at a press conference: "While inhumanity occurs daily in the Soviet camps, the outside world remains largely indifferent to it."

He added that the report's figures did not include the Soviet penal-prison population or those who were detained in so-called *psychiatric institutions.*

He spoke of an "unrecognized example of *modern inhumanity*" and said that while the world was rightly concerned with the inhuman treatment in, for example, Greece, it paid little or no attention to the evidence from Russia.

The worst conditions in the camps are constant hunger, compulsory manual labor and inadequate medical facilities, the report said, adding that these conditions frequently cause inmate deaths. This was the fate of the poet Yuri Galanskov, 33, who died last year in a Mordovian labor camp after his appeals to world opinion were smuggled out of Russia, the report said.

The poet had written that the West often devalues itself by concern either for sensation or for temporary ideological compromise and does not show "the necessary persistence in its approach to these matters, which are for us of critical importance."

Albert Guerisse, president of the international committee, said that it was not directing its efforts against Communism as such, but against the methods used by those who wield an absolute power in imposing their will. "The Communist parties," he said, "have written about the camps in the Stalin era—after *vehemently denying their* existence for a long time—that they *were a perversion of Communism.* We believe this perversion continues in another form."

Mr. Guerisse, a former inmate of a Nazi concentration camp, added that if the Soviet authorities challenged the report's conclusions, they should permit an international inquiry panel to visit Russia at once.

The report states that the average number of prisoners in each camp is 1,200 and that the camps are distributed unevenly throughout Soviet territory, but with concentrations in forest areas where *the climate is so unpleasant* that free workers would not live there.

Labor-camp convicts have been increasing in number during the last few years, the report says, and conditions are deteriorating —especially for political prisoners.

Mr. Guerisse said that the committee would make greater efforts to persuade national and international authorities to express concern about the prisoners in the hope that the Soviet leaders will make a gesture that would enable the current East-West détente "to develop in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual esteem."

Nixon Panel Rehires Aide Who Quit Over Watergate

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP). —Hugh W. Sloan jr., who testified *in court that he resigned as* treasurer of President Nixon's re-election committee in July because of the Watergate bugging case, is back working for the committee as a consultant at $100 to $150 a day.

Mr. Sloan was in his new job before the Watergate trial in January. Although he was a key witness at the trial, it was not revealed that he had gone back to work for the committee.

At the trial, in answer to a question by the chief prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert, Mr. Sloan testified that he was doing consultancy work. Mr. Silbert did not ask where.

Mr. Sloan said last week: "I've been working pretty much full time since Jan. 4 or 5, and expect to work two, three or four weeks more." He said he was asked by the head of the Nixon finance committee, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, "to come and help him close things up."

Asked why his new job was not discussed at the trial, Mr. Sloan said: "Silbert was aware of it. I told him. He seemed happy that I had a job but just didn't ask me about it on the stand." Mr. Silbert is on vacation and could not be reached for comment Friday.

Mr. Sloan resigned from the Nixon committee July 15 for what a spokesman said at the time were "personal reasons."

Under the questioning of Judge John J. Sirica at the Watergate trial, Mr. Sloan acknowledged that he resigned because of the bugging of Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate complex.

Associates close to Mr. Sloan have said that he resigned to "do the right thing" because he learned that some of the cash he was disbursing to committee employees was being used in intelligence-gathering operations against the Democrats.

They noted that Mr. Sloan had failed to find work for six months and took the committee job because he needed work and because *he had faith in Mr. Stans.* They said Mr. Sloan feels that Mr. *Stans was not involved in* the bugging or the related intelligence-gathering operation.

During the trial, Mr. Sloan testified that he gave about $199,000 in cash to G. Gordon Liddy, the Nixon finance counsel, at the direction of Jeb Stuart Magruder. Liddy and six others were either convicted or pleaded guilty at the trial last month.

Mr. Sloan testified that Mr. Magruder, a former White House aide and the deputy Nixon campaign director, had been given authority to approve the large disbursements by both Mr. Stans and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then the Nixon campaign manager.

Mr. Stans's and Mr. Mitchell's role in at least indirectly approving the disbursement to Liddy was brought out during Judge Sirica's questioning of Mr. Sloan and not by the prosecutor, Mr. Silbert. He later said, however, that he was not surprised by any of Mr. Sloan's statements during the trial.

The $199,000 payment to Liddy funded, according to federal investigators, the bugging of the Democratic headquarters. Mr. Magruder, Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell have said they had no knowledge of the Watergate operation.

Senate Panel Gets Documents In Colonel's Fight With Army

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has acknowledged receipt of classified documents that Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert says prove his contention that the Army was determined to oust him after he spoke out about alleged atrocities in Vietnam.

Specifically, Col. Herbert, now retired, contends that the documents show that the Army was paving the way to discharge him if the dismissal of an adverse efficiency report from his personnel file made it possible for him to remain in the Army.

Col. Herbert, one of America's most decorated veterans, has long contended that "the Army was literally out to destroy me" because he formally accused his superiors of ignoring his reports of war crimes and atrocities allegedly committed by American and South Vietnamese troops during his three months as a battalion commander in Vietnam in 1969. Until now, he had not produced documentation to support his contention.

The committee's receipt of the documents, copies of which have been obtained by The New York Times, marks the latest step in a four-year battle between Col. Herbert and the Army over the accuracy of his description of what occurred during and after his command assignment.

Lack of Integrity Charged

After winning a Silver Star and other decorations during his three-month command, Col. Herbert was removed from the command by Maj. Gen. John Barnes after the colonel's superior, Lt. Col. J. Ross Franklin, wrote an adverse efficiency report. This accused him of having "no ambition, integrity, loyalty or will for self-improvement."

Two Army review boards refused to remove the adverse report from Col. Herbert's personnel file, but it was expunged from his record by Secretary of the Army Robert Froehlke in October, 1971.

In March, 1971, Col. Herbert filed formal charges against Col. Franklin and Gen. Barnes, accusing them of failing to investigate his charges of crimes and atrocities by allied troops in Vietnam.

The charges were eventually dropped and Col. Herbert retired from the Army on Feb. 29, 1972. He cited pressures on his family and his belief that his career was at a dead end because he faced a lifetime of minor assignments.

Since then, Col. Herbert has written a book with James T. Wooten, a reporter for The Times, in which he repeated his allegations.

Earlier this month, both Gen. Barnes and Col. Franklin said on a nationwide television program that Col. Herbert had perpetrated a "hoax" in contending that he had been removed from command because of his complaints of atrocities.

The television program also produced present and former Army men who contradicted part of Col. Herbert's testimony. His replies on the program, in essence, were that the witnesses were mistaken or under Army pressure.

Col. Herbert said on another television show Jan. 23 that he had obtained classified Army documents about him from "friends in the military." Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., who also appeared on that show and who is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, offered to submit the documents to the committee for investigation if the colonel would produce them.

The documents were mailed to the senator's office last week by a San Francisco television newsman who had obtained them from Col. Herbert.

Neither Sen. Goldwater nor the staff of the committee has examined the documents, according to the senator's press secretary, Tony Smith, who said that he had forwarded them to the committee. Mr. Smith commented that, although he had not read all of them, "what we did receive was not the kind of material which Herbert told a nationwide audience he had."

Col. Herbert disagrees.

He said on the television show, "We have obtained a document... signed by the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Froehlke; it's signed by [Gen.] William C. Westmoreland [then Army Chief of Staff]; it's signed by Gen. Sidle; it's signed by Gen. Kerwin, among other generals, and it says in effect . . . that once the publicity dies down, we will get this guy."

The file obtained by The Times, totaling 34 pages, contains several documents grouped under a referral slip dated Jan. 24, 1972, titled "Coincident Retirement Actions." Except for Gen. Westmoreland, who retired last year, the names of the other officials cited by Col. Herbert appear on some, though not all, of the documents.

But at the bottom of one document is a typewritten notation, "Hold but don't close case. /s/ W.C.M." apparently indicating that Gen. Westmoreland had initialed and approved at least a portion of the documents.



United Press International

SOBER AS A JUDGE—Tester savoring glass of wine at first national home winemakers' competition in San Francisco last week. There were 400 bottles to judge from 163 contestants in 25 states. According to latest figures, wine consumption in the United States is doubling every five years and the sales of home winemaking kits total more than $25 million a year.

Unless Approved by Congress

Senate Unit Votes to Bar Hanoi Aid

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP). —The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to block all aid to North Vietnam unless it is specifically authorized by an act of Congress.

Shortly after the committee acted, the Senate voted to extend spending for foreign aid until April 30 and to appropriate funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare through the current fiscal year, ending June 30.

The spending legislation now returns to the House, which previously voted to extend both appropriations through the end of June.

The Foreign Relations Committee's restriction, sponsored by Sen. *Clifford P. Case, R., N.J.*, is designed to force the President to win congressional approval for any North Vietnam aid and bar him from transferring funds to North Vietnam from other parts of the budget. So far, no North Vietnam aid funds have been sought by the administration.

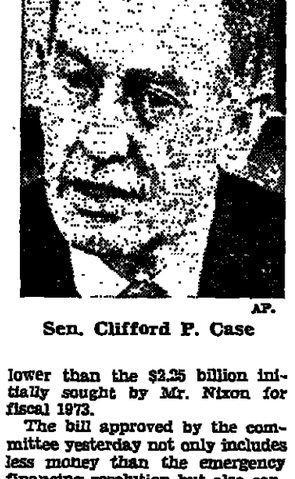
The Case proposal was added by voice vote as the committee voted, 10 to 4, to report out a $1.55-billion military aid authorization bill for fiscal 1973 to provide weapons to Israel and various other foreign nations.

Aid to North Vietnam is a touchy subject on Capitol Hill right now. Many congressmen altogether oppose the idea of offering North Vietnam aid at a time when the President is impounding funds for domestic programs. Others, like Sen. Case, want assurances that the President won't try to sidestep Congress and provide the aid by transferring money from other programs without ever submitting the matter to Congress.

Bill Never Voted

Although fiscal 1973 expires in four months, the regular military aid authorization bill has never been finally approved because of a fight between the administration and the committee last year over provisions.

Instead, the military aid program has been operating under the authority of an emergency financing resolution allowing spending at a rate of $1.65 billion. This is $100 million more than the committee approved yesterday, but both figures are much lower than the $2.25 billion initially sought by Mr. Nixon for fiscal 1973.



AP.

Sen. Clifford P. Case

The bill approved by the committee yesterday not only includes less money than the emergency financing resolution but also carries a number of legislative provisions—on impoundment and foreign treaties—which are opposed by the White House. As a result, it is likely the Nixon administration will seek to block final enactment of the Foreign Relations Committee bill and instead, press for continuation of the emergency resolution until the end of the year. It has a good chance of success in this maneuver.

In addition to Sen. Case's North Vietnam aid provision, the committee also approved:

● *Sen. Case's* language requiring U. S. aid to the rest of Indochina after June 30 to win congressional sanction but allowing any money obligated before then to be spent.

● Sen. Case's language requiring the U.S.-Portugal Azores base agreement and all future overseas U. S. military base agreements to be submitted to the Senate as treaties.

● Language sponsored by chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., approved 9 to 7 with all Republicans opposed, blocking the spending of any of the aid funds if about $4 billion in domestic program funds is not released by April 30.

Rhodesia Halts Trains as Zambia Arrests Engineer

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Rhodesia yesterday cut the rail link with Zambia over the arrest of a 44-year-old white train engineer by Zambian troops.

Rhodesia Railways general manager Trevor Wright said the railroad would remain cut until the engineer, John Smith is released.

Mr. Smith was arrested yesterday on the bridge linking Rhodesia and Zambia and taken into Zambia at gunpoint. He is believed to be in Livingstone prison.

Mr. Smith had coupled his engine to a train standing on the bridge in order to pull it into Rhodesia. A similar operation happens with Zambia-bound trains, which are linked to Zambian locomotives.

Police said Mr. Smith discovered the train's vacuum system was not working and left the engine to trace the break in the system. He inadvertently crossed the painted white border line on the bridge and was immediately arrested, they said.

Rhodesian government officials have tried unsuccessfully to contact Zambian ministers.

R.D. Timm Appointed Chairman of CAB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP). —Robert D. Timm of Olympia, Wash., today was named chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board by President Nixon.

Mr. Timm, a Republican, will succeed Secor D. Browne, also a Republican, whose resignation is effective Thursday. Mr. Timm, 51, a rancher, was chairman of the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission before Mr. Nixon named him to the CAB in December, 1970.

China Is Expected By U.S. to Need Grain to Mid-'74

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP). —The Agriculture Department said today that China, still feeling the effects of last year's severe drought, might have to continue importing grain through mid-1974 to keep pace with growing demand.

Although China produced bumper wheat crop last year, drought sharply reduced other grain production. Consequently, Chinese wheat imports for the year ending June 30 are estimated at nearly six million tons (more than 220 million bushels) or double their level last year.

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture said Peking has attempted to boost planting for the 1973 harvest, including some increase in winter wheat planted last fall.

The report said that it appears that China this year will produce a wheat crop "not significantly larger" than in 1972, unless ideal growing conditions prevail.

"Meanwhile, China's domestic requirements will continue to increase and, unless this year's rice and coarse-grain harvests [including corn], are considerably better than those of 1972, wheat import requirements will likely continue large in fiscal 1974," the report said.

Time Says FBI Wiretapped Newsmen, White House Aides

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT). —For more than two years, the FBI, under orders from the White House, tapped the telephones of six or seven newsmen and a number of White House aides in an effort to determine how information was being leaked to the press, according to Time magazine.

The magazine, in this week's issue, attributes its report to "four different sources in the government." Time does not name the newsmen or the White House officials involved and says the wiretaps never uncovered any White House leaks.

A Justice Department spokesman refused yesterday to comment on the report.

In the article, Time says that Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and a White House spokesman all denied that such taps ever existed.

Time says that the wiretapping began about three years ago when J. Edgar Hoover was director of the FBI and continued when L. Patrick Gray 3d took over as acting director after Mr. Hoover died in May.

The taps were removed in June after the Supreme Court ruled that court orders were required before the government could install wiretaps on the telephones of people without foreign ties, the Time article says.

According to the magazine, Mr. Hoover initially balked at the White House directive to install the wiretaps but complied when ordered to do so by Mr. Mitchell, then Attorney General.

Time says that the wiretapping operation "actually helped to keep Hoover on the job." It reports that Mr. Kleindienst, now Attorney General but then Mr. Mitchell's deputy, "tried to force Hoover to step down and in 1971 even gave his support to a proposed congressional investigation of the FBI."

Mr. Hoover, however, threatened to disclose the wiretaps to Congress, and "the scuttle-Hoover maneuver was quickly forgotten," according to the Time report.

Mr. Kleindienst, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gray could not be reached for comment. Mr. Gray is scheduled to testify Wednesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering his nomination as permanent director of the FBI.

Denial by Ziegler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI) —The White House said today that no one on President Nixon's staff ever requested or was aware of telephone taps on newsmen's telephones.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said that "would be counter to our philosophy."

Nelson's Flagship Catches Fire but Damage Is Slight

PORTSMOUTH, England, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—About 100 tourists were evacuated today when fire broke out aboard Britain's most famous warship, HMS Victory, on which Adm. Horatio Nelson died during the Battle of Trafalgar.

The 208-year-old wooden ship, which is in permanent dry dock in this south England port, suffered damage to a section that houses the commanding officer's offices. There were no injuries.

Oak beams were set alight by a worker's blowtorch. Four fire trucks quickly brought the fire under control.

The ship's captain, Ltd. Comdr. Herbert Twiddy, said afterward, "Everyone in this area is very concerned about Victory, so all the stops were pulled out when the fire started. Fortunately, the damage is only superficial."

Carbon Monoxide Level Held Excessive in 2 N.Y. Buildings

By David Bird

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—A federally sponsored study suggests that it may be necessary to seal the lower levels of some urban buildings because inside levels of carbon monoxide in New York City appear to be almost as high as those on the street in traffic.

The study, which continuously monitored the pollutants in two Manhattan buildings several miles apart, found that federal health standards for carbon monoxide were exceeded inside both buildings.

The buildings studied were a 20-story office building at 264 West 40th Street, just east of Eighth Avenue in midtown Manhattan, and a high-rise apartment house called Washington Bridge Apartments, which straddles the expressway leading to the George Washington Bridge, in the northern part of the island.

Although there have been complaints about noxious gases from the roadway by residents of Washington Bridge Apartments, which is built on air rights over the roadway, the study found the levels were actually higher at the 40th Street building.

Levels Not Lethal

None of the concentrations found in the study approached the lethal point. But federal health standards are based on studies that show impairment of brain functions at relatively low levels.

The study, which was made for the Environmental Protection Agency by the General Electric Co., determined that almost all of the carbon monoxide was generated by vehicular traffic but that the amount of traffic was not the only factor.

Far fewer vehicles passed the office building (7,000 a day) than went under the apartment house (150,000 a day). But the pollution levels were higher on 40th Street, the study noted, because the fumes were trapped by surrounding structures. At the apartment building, which is set apart from other structures, the fumes were dispersed more quickly by winds.

The 40th Street building had levels of carbon monoxide above federal health standards 47 percent of the time during the heating season and 33 percent of the time in the nonheating season. At the apartment house, the standards were exceeded 23 percent of the time in the heating season and 15 percent of the time in the nonheating season.

Readings taken at various floors in the two buildings showed that the concentration of carbon monoxide decreases on the higher floors but that there still were unhealthy concentrations there.

Military Takes Over Control Of Civilian Flights in France

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The military today took over air traffic control operations throughout France after a six-day strike by civilian controllers.

All commercial air traffic ceased in France during the weekend while the military were putting their control system in operation.

Air traffic remained severely reduced today despite the military intervention and the main Paris airport at Orly handled fewer than 100 flights. On a normal day it handles more than 500.

Most of the aircraft which took off and landed today were foreign airliners. Pan American World Airways and British European Airways both said they expected their Paris operations to return to normal now that the military were in place.

However, the French pilots' union said its members would refuse to fly in or out of France while the military handle control operations. They say the military are not experienced in handling civilian traffic.

The French airlines Air France and Air Inter threatened legal action against pilots who refused to fly.

The pilots' union has called a separate 48-hour protest strike beginning Wednesday, the day the controllers are due to return to work unless they again extend their strike.

The International Federation of Air Line Pilots has approved the French pilots' strike call, raising the possibility of a general boycott of French airports by foreign pilots.

A spokesman for French Transport Minister Robert Galley said today that the government could not yield the right to strike to the dissident controllers, nor could it grant them more money without jeopardizing the national budget.

Air France sources said the company was losing 10 million francs a day as a result of the strike, which has cut flights in and out of the country by 90 percent.

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The Many Irelands

While Jack Lynch, campaigning for the success of his Fianna Fail party in the Irish Republic's election Wednesday, was joking with a youngster in a Tipperary tavern, another boy was dying in a Londonderry hospital after accidentally tripping the wire of a land mine. Mr. Lynch's public campaign in southern Ireland deals almost wholly with such subjects as inflation and taxes and the issues will be resolved by the ballot; 10-year-old Gordon Gallagher died because Northern Ireland is ripped apart by violence over complex issues that show no signs of ever being resolved.

Jack Lynch's campaign and young Gallagher's death form one measure of the difference between the Republic of Ireland and that part of the island that belongs to the United Kingdom. But the divisions in Ireland cannot be described so simply. Mr. Lynch believes in the ultimate unity of the Irish people, but he opposes the Irish Republican Army, which is using force to try to achieve it. Northern Ireland was formed because its Protestants did not want to be absorbed into the predominantly Catholic South, and clung to Great Britain to avoid that contingency. But William Craig, one of the Protestant activists, has suggested that the British Army, which has tried to interpose itself between the warring factions in the North, get out, and let Northern Ireland become an independent dominion. Some of the Catholics have responded to the idea. There is a grim reminder here, not only of the contradictions that make the Irish problem so thorny, but of the Arabs and Jews in Palestine who tried to hasten the British departure in 1948 so that they could fight it out on their own terms.

What are the real issues that divide the Irish? Religion has formed the most convenient label of differentiation, just as it once did in Canada. But no one would seriously contend today that the Canadian struggle between separatism and federalism is one between Ontario's Orangemen and Quebec's Catholics. Ecumenicity has gone much too far for that. Is it language—still a very vital issue between French-speaking Canadians and those whose tongue is English? Ireland's Gaelic is a cultural heritage and a nationalist fringe on the flag. Is the difference ethnic? The Scottish lineage of the North is hardly worth dying about, in itself. As for economic theories, North and South are hardly separated in that respect—in fact, the economic left in the IRA constitutes one of the unifying elements against that organization on both sides of the line.

History and habit must be classified as the chief villains in the tragedy—and they are sturdy foes for any rational humanity, as the United States knows full well from its own racial tribulations in the teeth of the law and the Constitution. Many solutions have been put forward, many have been tried, to solve the Irish problem—and they produced only a multiplication of Irelands. The one that has not been attempted is the application of common sense, because that is the rarest quality in the world—and always has been.



'A Little Raw Meat Should Make Him Happy'

Gods, Graves and Scoundrels

When Lord Elgin picked up the famous Elgin Marbles—notably the magnificent relief sculptures on the Parthenon in Athens—and deposited them in the British Museum in London, Lord Byron denounced him as a dishonest and rapacious vandal. But in those days the removal of great works of art from the country of their origin could still be justified. The natives often did not appreciate their cultural heritage. Some of them destroyed, neglected or misused it. Besides, in Lord Elgin's time, archaeological sites and historic places and churches were often all but inaccessible to the connoisseurs and scholars who could channel their enjoyment and appreciation into the mainstream of human civilization. The British Lord Elgin, no doubt, did more to make the Western world aware of its great Greek heritage than any Greek could have done in his time.

But that was more than 150 years ago. Today cultural awareness and interest is no longer a prerogative of rich countries. Neither is scholarship. What with easy, quick and relatively inexpensive travel, experts and laymen alike have access to just about all the art and beauty in the world in its original and appropriate setting. The removal of one country's cultural heritage to another is no longer justified. It is often, in fact, as Lord Byron said, "rapacious vandalism." And if we consider the murky ways in which leading American museums have recently enhanced their bulging hoards with priceless art works from abroad, Lord Byron's charge of "dishonesty" does not, alas, seem far-fetched either.

Just three years ago, for instance, there was something of an international scandal about the mysterious ways the Boston Museum of Fine Arts came into possession of a dazzling hodgepodge of Bronze Age gold treasures, presumably from Turkey. Two years ago, the Italian government complained that the Boston Museum's newly acquired Raphael, a childhood portrait of the Duchess of Urbino, had been illegally smuggled out of Italy. The museum, in the end, preferred to return the painting, rather than give a clear accounting of the manner in which it was acquired.

And now we have the Great Calyx Krater mystery, a suspenseful whodunit, involving the acquisition last fall, for more than a million dollars, of a large and exquisite Greek vase, executed by the Athenian artist Euphronis, by the venerable Museum of Metropolitan Art in New York. It is a story worthy of a Clifford Irving novel. The American press or the Italian police, or perhaps both, may eventually unravel all the contradictory statements and assertions as to how the vase came into the possession of Robert E. Hecht, a dealer-collector, who sold it to the Met. Did it come, fragmented, out of a cardboard box that the Lebanese coin collector Dikran A. Sarrafian inherited from his father in London in the 1920s? Or was it just recently stolen, almost undamaged, by a band of notorious "tombarolos," as Italian grave robbers are called, from an Etruscan grave at Cerveteri, near Rome? As yet, the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art either won't tell or honestly don't know.

In either event, museum ethics, as defined last year at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, make it clear that the Met is not only legally but also morally responsible for whatever occurred. In a world of increasing theft of art works from museums, churches, collections and archaeological sites, shrouded by the impenetrable antics of some unscrupulous art dealers, promoters and tax evaders, it cannot be otherwise. The time when rapacious vandalism and greedy hoarding could be justified by claims of public enlightenment has long passed.

It has certainly passed since 1970, when UNESCO, in order to respect the cultural heritage of all nations, adopted a convention specifically prohibiting the illicit import, export or transfer of cultural property. Though this country has reserved the right to determine whether or not to impose *export* controls, it is a signatory to this convention. Our government is therefore pledged to help prevent American museums from acquiring illicitly transferred art. America's great art collections have ennobled the nation. Let us take great care that they do not now demean it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Power and Innocence

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—As the foreign ministers assembled in Paris for the international conference on Vietnam, Tran Van Lam of Saigon made a comment that for once could win general agreement. The unstated purpose of the meeting, he said, was "to de-Americanize the peace."

Those words reflect the curious nature of this conference. For its fundamental decision has already been made by the United States, and that is to leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. The particular form has been accepted after tortuous negotiations by the warring Vietnamese parties, and the function of this meeting is to endorse it.

A rich strain of irony runs through the whole affair. An agreement that Vietnam should be free of external, Western interference was supposedly reached at Geneva in 1954. But the United States refused to accept the agreement, joined in sabotaging it and then entered and repeatedly escalated the resulting military conflict.

Accept Agreement

In the truce terms last month the United States at last formally accepted the Geneva agreement. Yet President Nixon and his supporters have treated those terms as if they justified the war and proved its critics wrong.

The President, who could rightly take satisfaction from the fact of the settlement, has made the broader claim that it represents "peace with honor." Addressing the South Carolina legislature, he said American forces had been sent to Vietnam "for the most selfless purpose that any nation has ever fought a war," to prevent the imposition of a Communist government on South Vietnam by force.

Those of us who believed for years that the American war in Indochina was a terrible misuse of power do not now seek an argument about the peace. However ragged the truce, it is better than what went before. Those like myself who doubted that Nixon would ever end direct American military involvement should gladly admit now that we were probably wrong—and hope that the remaining uncertainty soon ends.

But it is another matter to be told that the course of American policy over the last dozen years has represented nobility or honor. That would only perpetuate a corrupting myth.

Myth of Innocence

It is a myth of innocence. The Vietnam war showed how strong a hold it still has on the American imagination. The notion that we are a uniquely idealistic people survived all the years of bombing, all the My Lai revelations, all the lies and illusions. It allowed us to brutalize and destroy on an enormous scale in Indochina while leaving many of us convinced that we were kind and helpful.

The phenomenon was perceptively explored last fall, in Saturday Review: "The Society" by Francine du Plessix. The myth of America as Eden, she said, helped us to avoid feeling a responsibility for our grossest actions in Vietnam. The war indeed made most Americans increasingly resentful of criticism: "Don't speak to us of our sins," they said.

It is entirely natural for any country to try to escape the truth about its wars. But to perpetuate illusion is dangerous, and especially so in this case. The United States is the most powerful nation on earth; for our own safety and the world's we have to learn that, like others, we are a flawed people who can use our power recklessly.

The American Christmas bombing is a notable example. Apologists for the Nixon policy say it was right because it "worked"—the North Vietnamese agreed to terms.

Only Details

Exactly what happened in the peace talks is not clear to outsiders. But even assuming that Hanoi gave ground because of the bombing, what is the actual difference between the October draft and the final agreement? Some verbal implications of South Vietnamese sovereignty, larger foreign truce teams, details—distinctions that hardly anyone today would consider worth a day of war, much less that bombing.

But the factual issue is, of course, not decisive. The real point of difference between the American government's apologists and its critics is a moral one.

The government's concern last fall, as it had been for years of the war, was primarily with its own face. The crucial need was for terms that could be sold politically: anything that worked in that sense was good, whatever further misery it meant to the Indochinese. But some Americans, millions of us, rejected the idea of a policy without moral content, without concern for the means used. And while it is right that the divisions in American society should be healed, that lesson—the lesson of power and false innocence—cannot be forgotten.

Meany vs. Nixon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MIAMI BEACH.—The deep ambivalence among labor leaders toward Richard M. Nixon surfaced again here when he thrilled the AFL-CIC Executive Council by comparing his own job to theirs but then fell far short of meeting their demands for protectionist trade legislation.

Indeed, no reconciliation of basic differences between AFL-CIO President George Meany and President Nixon emerged from their meeting here. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon's unwillingness to go all the way with labor's new protectionists is by far the most divisive elements in the fragile entente between the President and the union barons.

Instead of endorsing the AFL-CIO's specific protectionist aims when he addressed Meany and the Executive Council behind closed doors, Mr. Nixon attempted to enlist their help with an ingenious argument. In effect, he told them as follows:

Your job and mine are very similar. You cannot go into a bargaining session with management "unless you have the right to strike." I could not end the Vietnam war unless I, too, had the right to strike (a reference to his highly successful December bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong).

The President then drew an analogy with his need for new trade legislation, saying that he could not possibly deal with the flood of imports from Japan and West Germany "unless I have the right to strike" by imposing higher tariffs and other protectionist devices.

Powers Needed

Further, Mr. Nixon said that he knew a labor leader could never marshal the full strength of his international union unless he had all the power of his local unions in his own hands. Translated, that meant Mr. Nixon could not deal with Japan and West Germany on burgeoning imports unless Congress gave him all the powers he needed.

Leaving that private session with Mr. Nixon, one labor leader was enthusiastic. "He's talking my language," he said. Another said he felt President Nixon was one of the few politicians "tough enough" to make the Japanese and West Germans "sweat it out" on the trade issue.

That was precisely the reaction Mr. Nixon wanted his rhetoric to have, and it appealed to some of the labor brass. But lack of specifics about the President's new trade legislation displeased many more.

What worries skeptical labor leaders is that Mr. Nixon will use the muscle of the AFL-CIO to persuade the Democratic-controlled Congress to grant him extraordinary tariff-raising and quota powers but, after gaining the authority, will not use it to the degree wanted by the AFL-CIO.

Moreover, according to those who listened carefully to him last week, Mr. Nixon never mentioned one of the principal trade demands of big labor (spelled out in the labor-backed Burke-Hartke bill): that income earned abroad by multinational U.S. corporations be taxed when earned, not stay untaxed until it returns to this country.

The President's failure to mention this priority goal of labor, designed to make multinationals less financially attractive, was viewed by the AFL-CIO's trade experts as a tip that Mr. Nixon has no intention of accepting it. Further, some felt his silence also indicated a fundamental disagreement by the President on whether the multinationals contribute significantly to unemployment in this country.

Far From Reality

Thus, the highly touted compromise between the White House and labor on protectionist trade legislation is not even approaching reality. To the contrary, if Mr. Nixon's new tariff-raising bill (still in the drafting stage) fails to meet labor's demands, the trade issue itself might wreck the highly tentative new working relationship between the President and Meany.

Meany does not want that to happen. He will keep his own door open to the President, and he himself plans to use the open door at the White House—to stall off anti-labor legislation, bargain for maximum flexibility in wage ceilings under Phase 3 and in other ways protect labor's interests.

But the heart of his problem is trade, and on that score the Nixon-Meany meeting here settled nothing.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Although Italian cabinets always include a minister whose sole task is to study bureaucratic reform, the incumbent cabinet... is the first to have actually dipped a toe in the water.

ROME.—Some days ago a group of Socialist deputies here proposed a bill in the Chamber of Deputies that would pierce most Italians to the heart. It provides that anybody who writes a letter of recommendation to help somebody else get on the public payroll would be fined up to $700 and anybody receiving such a letter who fails to notify the authorities would be fined up to $350.

One good thing about the law, according to a Roman daily newspaper, is that it should bring in enough revenue to balance the Italian budget. But how many Italians would own up to, still less pay up for, this civic sin—not to speak of giving it up altogether—is a big question.

The letter of recommendation is not just normal political currency in Italy; it is a national institution. Almost any Italian can talk somebody or other into writing one for him, to a third party who may be a stranger to both. I myself have frequently been embarrassed in refusing to write one for a maid, say, whose nephew might want a job in the post office: The fact that I have never met the nephew and have no influence in the post office (alas) rarely cuts much ice with the maids, who usually conclude that I have some grudge against them. Such letters are not merely written about jobs. They are generally the quickest and often the only way through an impenetrable bureaucratic jungle, so as to get anything done from obtaining a driving license or prying a gift package out of customs to securing a judicial clearance for an insurance claim or installing a telephone. Nevertheless, a primary purpose of these letters is indeed to get government jobs, and considering the prize it is certainly worth the gamble.

Quota System

Not all of Italy's million-odd state employees have gotten where they are solely through letters of recommendation. A good many have gotten in on a quota system established by the government—though even here the letter of recommendation comes in handy—allotting fixed numbers of posts to Italians afflicted by natural or man-made disasters: earthquake and flood victims, those made homeless when the giant Vajont dam fell down, others expelled from Italy's former Libyan colony, war veterans, handicapped persons.

Essentially, as a high government official suggests, this makes the Italian state a sort of charity organization, while those in its employ largely work as volunteers. Once past their six-month trial period, they don't have to work unless they want to. Nobody on the state payroll can be fired unless he commits a crime and actually goes to jail. Officially, gross inefficiency is a cause for dismissal also. But such is the state's fear of tangling with its own bureaucracy should an aggrieved employee appeal his dismissal to the Council of State that nobody has been fired on these grounds for a century. Indeed, most Italians holding a government job get an "A" on their annual report cards, lest they might otherwise appeal to the council for want of automatic promotion.

The promotions are necessary anyway to make room for fresh recruits lower down, when new earthquakes occur or politicians are particularly hard-pressed on the eve of elections. The number of vacancies thus expanding while the individual's work shrinks may help to explain why Italy has 60,000 public boards officially classified as useless, whose liquidation has been decreed but cannot be effected in less than 10 years. (Even when they are finally suppressed, as 77 have been so far, some still manage to go on living.)

It is not easy to say how much these million employees are paid. Some 200 extras might be tacked on to their basic wage, from a penny a day upwards; and possible deductions for relief items such as earthquakes, Vajont, Libyan refugees, war veterans and invalids add up to an average 13 percent of their take-home pay. What with one thing and another, some may earn as little as $250 a month, and others four, five, and even 10 times as much, not always or necessarily for higher-ranking positions. Whatever they do earn, though, most make out better financially than they would for comparable work "outside"—and if they don't always get rich, they can at least count on a lifetime job.

Baffled

All things considered, then, the wonder is not that the Italian bureaucracy functions so badly but so well. Nevertheless, it still takes three years for the necessary papers to get through various ministries before a community can build a schoolhouse; and the national government itself continues to be baffled by a peculiarly Italian phenomenon known as the *residui passivi*—money allocated but never spent because all trace is so hopelessly lost in some ministerial swamp that the government has yet to lay hands on some $25 billion earmarked for public investment over the past decade.

Obviously this sort of administrative service is not good enough for a country in which personal incomes have tripled in a single generation and a new car is put on the road every five minutes. Yet the reactions of an unfailingly incredulous public to every effort at modernizing the service suggests something of the problem's dimensions.

Although Italian cabinets always include a minister whose sole task is to study bureaucratic reform, the incumbent cabinet headed by Premier Andreotti is the first to have actually dipped a toe in the water. Its initial decree, in effect since last December, only deals with 12,000 super-bureaucrats of high managerial or diplomatic rank. Known as the "voluntary exodus" decree, this measure was supposed to thin down these higher echelons to about 7,000 and get rid of the dead wood by offering handsome rewards for early retirement: pensions and lump-sum compensation seven years ahead of time, so generously calculated that an inspector-general could retire after 37 years of service with $50,000 and a $1,200 monthly pension—three times more than he would have gotten otherwise, seven years later. Meanwhile, younger men have been offered dazzling wage increases as an inducement to stay on and work harder. So far, though, the dead wood has tended to linger while the younger men leave. Of the few hundred accepting the government's offer up to now, most are those still limber enough to collect another good salary elsewhere while collecting their pensions.

Doubts

If this first attempt at reform does not appear to have struck the right note, there is no assurance that last week's Socialist proposal to parliament would either. Nobody doubts that hiring by merit instead of recommendation (or compassion) would do the Italian civil service a world of good. What is to be doubted, however, is whether any law could impose civic virtue of so high an order. When and if the day comes that Italians no longer think they need a letter of recommendation to get a job, laws like this would no longer be necessary. Until then, it would scarcely be much use, considering the notice likely to be taken of it.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

The Vietnam Conference

The Vietnam conference in Paris may show to some extent what the major powers intend to do—or avoid doing—in order to prevent the 1973 cease-fire agreement from sooner or later resulting in all Indochina being dominated by North Vietnam's national Communism. While America's reputation demands that non-Communist South Vietnam does not collapse—or at least not prematurely—China oddly enough also has a parallel interest in a not-too-monolithic Indochina. The militant independence and expansionism of the Vietnamese has always been a thorn in China's side. Behind all its surface congratulations to Hanoi, Peking could well be interested in promoting, in South Vietnam as well as Cambodia and Laos, all manner of "opposition" forces, whether non-Communist or Communist of a different shade than Hanoi. And although Moscow maintains an ambassador in Cambodia and good relations with Souvanna Phouma, the Russians are more interested in a strong Hanoi than are the Chinese.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 27, 1898

ATHENS—The King of Greece was returning from Phalerum this evening with Princess Marie, when two men hidden in the ditch running parallel with the road fired on the royal carriage. The first shot missed; the second struck the groom in the foot. When the second bullet was fired, the king rose to shield Princess Marie. One of the horses was also slightly wounded, and they went off at a gallop. Seven other shots were fired after the carriage, but fortunately without result.

Fifty Years Ago

February 27, 1923

WASHINGTON—In a surprise move, President Harding has submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a proposal that the United States should become a member, with certain reservations, of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, established under the League of Nations. The committee is divided, and there seems little prospect of the Senate sanctioning membership in the court at this session, which ends on March 4.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-26-80. Telex 28.950 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

...e of the 14 rescued crewmen of the 1,500-ton Italian cargo ship Arturo Volpe.

3 Sailors Drown off Sicily; Four Ships in Distress

...ESSINA, Sicily, Feb. 26 (AP). ...1,500-ton Italian cargo ship ... today in the Tyrrhenian ... off Sicily after being lashed ... a storm through the night. ...ee crewmen drowned and 14 ...e rescued. All were Italian. ...he Arturo Volpe was one of ...least four vessels in distress ...erday when wind and snow ...ms swept the southern Italian ...a in a rare spell of freezing ...ther.

Port authorities said the Arturo Volpe was listing heavily when it was spotted by rescue boats. Waves whipped by gales up to 120 kilometers an hour prevented rescue operations before the ship sank.

Another cargo vessel, the 1,000-ton Island Creta, flying a Panamanian flag, was listing dangerously and taking water off the island of Stromboli in the Tyrrhenian. Six of the eight men aboard were rescued. The two others, including the skipper, declined to leave the ship.

The wind abated this morning and sea conditions appeared improved. Two other ships that were in distress made port safely.

Temperatures fell below freezing through most of the southern half of the Italian peninsula during the night. Rome recorded 25 degrees Fahrenheit and Naples 28 degrees.

Voicing Widely Held Subsurface Sentiments

Tokyo Aide Says Its World Role Is Slighted

By Richard Halloran

...TOKYO, Feb. 25 (NYT).—The ...retary-general of Japan's rul... Liberal Democratic party ex...ated the world's major powers ...day for excluding Japan from ...portant international councils, ...cluding the Vietnam peace con...rence that opened in Paris today. ...Tomisaburo Hashimoto, a polit...al confidant of Premier Kakuei ...naka and a senior member of ...e Diet (parliament), said: "In ...e process of problem-solving, I ... not remember any case in ...hich we were properly consult...d."

Mr. Hashimoto, in an address and in response to questions, said repeatedly and with some fervor that Japan should be given the political recognition it deserves as a leading economic power and that Japan should be "invited" to participate in international conferences of the major powers.

When asked what diplomatic initiatives Japan had taken to deserve such political recognition and to entitle it to such invitations, Mr. Hashimoto dismissed the issue as "irrelevant." Japan has often been criticized abroad for failing to take diplomatic initiatives for fear of offending a customer or supplier in its vital trade.

The barrage of complaints from the secretary-general, who sits in Japan's highest policy councils, was the strongest heard here in memory. Mr. Hashimoto spoke at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a leading daily newspaper, on "Political Problems Lying Ahead."

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Hashimoto have been rumbling beneath the surface here since July, 1971, when President Nixon gave the Japanese government *only a few minutes'* notice that he had radically changed U.S. policy toward China and that he planned to visit Peking.

Since then, Japanese politicians, officials, businessmen and intellectuals have often complained privately that Japan felt isolated and that the Western powers were discriminating against Japan politically and economically.

Mr. Hashimoto did not mention the United States by name today but it was clear from the specific issues he discussed that Washington was foremost in his mind.

In his exposition of Japanese feelings of being slighted, Mr. Hashimoto mentioned the following:

● Reconstruction of Indochina—he said that Japan would like to contribute as much as possible to rehabilitation there "but we are not included in the international conference. Japan should be more positively invited to participate in international conferences."

● The monetary crisis—during the negotiations that led to devaluing the dollar and floating the yen, "Japan was placed on the outside. Japan was forced to become an outsider. That may not be valid but this is the feeling we have."

● The UN Security Council—Mr. Hashimoto reiterated Japan's contention that it should have a *permanent seat, with a veto,* alongside the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

He warned: "If Japan is going to be isolated, that is not good for peace, for economics or the politics of the world."

In his speech, Mr. Hashimoto complained that Japan had not been given the political recognition he thought it deserved but conceded that politics required time to mature and that it would take time for Japan to be recognized.

West German Lawyer Jailed For Forming Terrorist Gang

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (UPI).—A West Berlin court today sentenced Horst Mahler, a 37-year-old lawyer, to 12 years' imprisonment for forming an urban-guerrilla band that claimed responsibility for bombing attacks on two U.S. army headquarters. Mahler also was convicted of taking part in three West Berlin bank robberies.

Judge Reimund Zelle said that Mahler's band—which called itself the Red Army Faction but was known also as the Baader-Meinhof gang—went to Jordan to get instruction from Palestinian guerrillas in the use of firearms.

"They knew from the start people would get killed and wounded," Judge Zelle said of Mahler's band.

Mahler showed no emotion at the sentencing but youthful demonstrators shouted protests and were removed from the courtroom by police. Security precautions were the severest ever seen here.

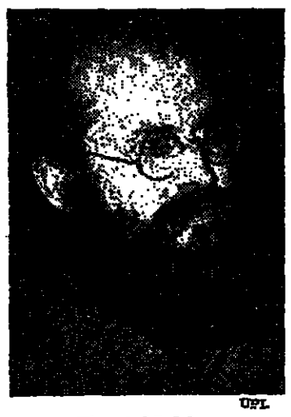
Street demonstrations on behalf of Mahler erupted into clashes with police in the downtown area tonight.

About 2,000 youthful persons demonstrated. Groups ran about, throwing stones and smashing windows. Police countered with nightsticks and tear gas. Seven persons were arrested.

Defended Leftists

The Red Army Faction has claimed responsibility for two bombings in West Germany last May in which four American servicemen were killed and 30 persons injured.

By that time Mahler, who had a reputation as a defense lawyer for leftists, was in jail himself.



UPI.

Horst Mahler

He had been picked up Oct. 8, 1970, in West Berlin on his return from the Middle East.

At his trial, he said: "You don't talk to the jailers of capitalism, you shoot at them."

Judge Zelle, in pronouncing sentence today, said: "Our state, with its rule of law, cannot be as bad as Mahler sees it. Otherwise, would people risk their lives on the East-West [German] border to flee to it?"

Ulrike Meinhof, a well known West German journalist, and Andreas Baader, *former sociology* student—after whom the band was named—were arrested in June and are awaiting trial.

They were picked up after a nationwide manhunt that followed the bombings at the American installations.

Pope Starts Reshuffle of Vatican Posts

Cardinal Baggio Made Prefect for Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today announced the first appointments in his long-awaited reshuffle of the Curia, the central government of the Catholic Church.

He named Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, the 50-year-old Archbishop of Cagliari, Sardinia, to be prefect of the Congregation for the Bishops, the Vatican department responsible for affairs concerning Catholic bishops throughout the world.

Simultaneously Pope Paul appointed two new secretaries to the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, the department responsible for the church's worldwide missions, which formerly was known as Propaganda Fide.

They were the Most Rev. Bernardin Gantin, former archbishop of Cotonou, Dahomey, and the Most Rev. Simon Lourdusamy, former archbishop of Bangalore, India. Both had held the post of undersecretary at the congregation until today.

Other Changes

The Pope also appointed new secretaries to the Congregations for the Causes of Saints and for the Discipline of the Sacraments.

The Most Rev. Giuseppe Casoria, the Italian secretary for the Congregation for the Sacraments, became secretary for the Causes of Saints, while the Most Rev. Antonio Innocenti, the Pope's nuncio (ambassador) in Paraguay, replaced him at the Congregation for the Sacraments.

In addition, Pope Paul announced the resignations of Luigi Cardinal Traglia, the 77-year-old Italian chancellor of the church, and that of 78-year-old Paolo Cardinal Marella from the presidency of the Vatican's Commission for Nonbelievers.

The appointment of Cardinal Baggio to the Congregation for the Bishops follows the resignation of the current president of the congregation, Carlo Cardinal Confalonieri, who will be 80 in July.

Age Limit

This is the age at which Pope Paul has ruled that cardinals lose their right to vote in papal elections and to hold administrative posts in the Curia.

The appointment of the two new secretaries at the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples was made necessary by the recent nomination of the previous secretary, the Most Rev. Sergio Pignedoli, as cardinal by Pope Paul.

Archbishop Pignedoli was one of 30 new cardinals named by the Pontiff on Feb. 2. They are to be invested by Pope Paul on March 5.

Other changes are expected later.

Italian Police Recover Artwork After Car Chase

RAVENNA, Italy, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Police here have recovered 18 paintings, which were stolen from Ravenna's Fine Arts Academy over the weekend, after a car chase through the countryside near here.

The paintings—18 panels mostly by 14th and 15th-century artists from the Tuscany and Umbria regions—were hurled in a sack from a speeding Mercedes as police squad cars closed in on the car last night when its occupants refused to stop at a roadblock.

Police said the paintings, valued at 400 million lire ($700,000), landed in the middle of the road. They were not irreparably damaged, but several shattered pieces were scattered on the road, police said. The getaway car escaped.

There was no immediate news of the 19th painting stolen in the Friday night theft from the Ravenna academy—a modern canvas by Italian artist Virgilio Guidi.

Broker Then Vanishes From N.Y.

Hecht Assures Met Director on Origins of Ancient Krater

By David L. Shirey

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Robert E. Hecht jr., who sold the Euphronios vase to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for approximately $1 million in September and who suddenly disappeared from his home in Rome a week ago, met with Thomas P. F. Hoving, the director of the museum, in New York Friday.

According to Mr. Hoving, Mr. Hecht confirmed the authenticity of the vase and its provenance. Mr. Hecht is said to have sold the ase to the museum on behalf of Nikran A. Sarrafian, who claims hat the 2,500-year-old krater had een in his family since its purhase in London in 1920.

Mr. Hecht's week of travels egan just as the glare of international publicity was about to ocus on his dealings, following is identification as the seller of he vase. The 53-year-old American expatriate left Rome on Feb. 8, conferred with Mr. Sarrafian n Beirut the next day and then lew to Zurich, where the vase vas said to have been restored y Fritz Buerki, a cabinetmaker nd restorer.

On Thursday, Mr. Hecht left urich and, through his lawyer n Rome, said he would "soon make a major statement" concerning the vase. No statement has been made so far and Mr. Hecht's whereabouts are still unknown. Mr. Hoving said he did not know when Mr. Hecht left New York.

'Pedigree Authentic'

"I have no idea where his next destination is," he said. "He vanished from here."

The museum director said Mr. Hecht "confirmed that our vase is genuine and that its pedigree is authentic." He said Mr. Hecht had delivered to him a sworn statement that Mr. Sarrafian had made before a representative of the U.S. Consulate in Beirut and the Lebanese Ministry of Justice, confirming the provenance of the krater.

Mr. Hoving said that during their New York meeting it was "decided that Hecht was not going to make a major statement."

He said that "although Hecht was in fine fettle and in a cheery mood," he did not like some of the statements made about him in the press.

Mr. Hecht, who has been described as a brilliant student of ancient art, was charged in 1962 with trying to smuggle three ancient statuettes from Italy, but he was acquitted. A case in which he is charged with illegally receiving two other ancient art objects is pending before the courts of appeals in Rome.

Charged in Turkey

According to the Turkish police, he was also charged with attempting to smuggle ancient coins out of Turkey. He was acquitted of the charge for lack of evidence. But on April 25, 1967, the Turkish government declared him persona non grata.

"We spent Friday morning together," Mr. Hoving said. "As we had a breakfast of bacon and eggs and later a spaghetti luncheon, Mr. Hecht said to me that he has never been arrested, shackled or fettered. He said that he resents any implication that he's a jailbird. He describes himself as a patrician..."

Mr. Hoving also said that, when he met Mr. Hecht in Zurich last June 27 at the home of Mr. Buerki, the first thing he asked him was about the price. "Mr. Hecht asked for a lot more than $1 million," Mr. Hoving said. "He said that the beauty of the Euphronios krater was that it had a good provenance and that you have to pay for that kind of thing."

"The next thing I asked him was whether it was a hot pot," Mr. Hoving said. "I wanted to make sure that we were buying the vase in good faith. Mr. Hecht said that the krater was definitely not a hot pot. We had no reason to doubt him. We had dealt with him before and never had any trouble. Mr. Hecht has one of the best eyes in the business. He's the kind of guy whose opinion I would ask on an ancient work."

Italy is investigating reports that the vase was taken from an Etruscan tomb by bootleg diggers.

Restorer Had It a Year

ZURICH, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Mr. Buerki said here today he had the vase in his possession for almost one year during restoration work.

He said the vase had been put together when he first received it.

"But the work was very poor and I had to take it completely apart again," Mr. Buerki said.

"There were a lot of pieces, around 50.

"It was a lot of work and I had the vase for almost one year, working on it one day and then putting it aside and then working on it again," he said.

OPERA

A Slavic Wave in East and West Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—A wave of sombre Slavic opera struck both halves of Berlin this weekend. The night after the premiere of Alexander Borodin's "Prince Igor" at the Deutsche Oper Berlin in the West came the premiere of Dimitri Shostakovich's "Katerina Izmailova" at the Deutsche Staatsoper in the East. In addition, since Shostakovich himself had come from Moscow for East Berlin's "Biennal" of, it says here, contemporary music, the state opera threw in a performance of his other, earlier, hilariously satirical opera "The Nose," which it also has in the repertory.

Borodin lost. A young West Berlin musicologist, Marek Bobéth, who had already begun work on a doctorate on "Prince Igor," collaborated closely with the West Berlin house in advance preparations, and even went to Moscow and Leningrad to investigate just exactly what Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazunov had done to Borodin's unfinished original when they completed it. The score Bobéth put together would have run about five hours. Mercifully, but not mercifully enough. Gerd Albrecht, who conducted, cut that down to three hours and a quarter.

In spite of brave efforts by a cast including José van Dam, Janis Martin, René Kollo, Peter Lagger, and Ruth Hesse, this encounter with the rarely produced opera served primarily to provide an answer to anyone who, charmed by the overture and the Polovtsian *Dances in concert or on recordings, had wondered* whether the rest of "Prince Igor" compares with those pieces. No, it does not.

"Katerina Izmailova," a rich, passionate, violent work, makes one lament over the direction Shostakovich failed to take as a composer. He had in fact little choice in the matter. He began composing "The Nose" at 21, in 1927, and its audacities show us a prodigious talent, full of sass, flexing his artistic muscles and confidently ready to take on the entire world. Five years later came "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk," a tragic opera, less audacious but more mature and profound without turning musically conservative. It aroused official disapproval in the highest party echelons and, together with other adventurous works from that rich period, landed Shostakovich in the doghouse, where he remained for many long, irreplaceable years.

In 1956 he revised "Lady Macbeth" and gave it a new title, "Katerina Izmailova." He described his revisions as primarily the removal of "vulgarisms" from the rather gamy libretto, which obviously had offended delicate party ears. Even so, this superbly theatrical work had to wait seven long years before any Moscow company could screw up its courage to touch it. Meanwhile, the chastened Shostakovich had got the message. The dazzling and unfettered inventiveness of these two youthful works never appeared in his music again. Even more sadly, he completely abandoned the plans he had for other operas.

The Deutsche Staatsoper has given both "The Nose" and "Katerina" fine productions which must have brought much belated joy to the composer's aging, sick heart. (He and his wife entered the house modestly, without fanfare, and one saw how, when they ascended the stairs to the honor box, he carefully set both feet on each step before essaying the next one.) Heinz Fricke conducted "Katerina" with more caution than abandon, but Erhard Fischer staged it with stunning impact, abundantly abetted by Falk von Wangelin's sets and Christine Stromberg's costumes. Eva-Maria Straussová, Reiner Süss, Peter Bindszus, and Peter Gugalov distinguished themselves in the leading roles, and Detlef Steffen's chorus sang magnificently.

FASHION:

Turks Bid for Worldwide Market

By Hebe Dorsey

ISTANBUL, Feb. 26 (IHT).—With the hope that Turkey may tighten its links to the European Common Market, some 50 Turkish manufacturers organized their first international ready-to-wear fashion fair at the Hilton Hotel last week.

The show failed to attract foreign buyers but 35 French manufacturers were here to explore possible tie-ups with Turkish suppliers. Although Turkish fashion is still in an early, babbling stage, export figures in 1971 ($37.622 million) were almost double those for 1970 ($19 million).

So much for figures. Stylewise, the Turks are offering run-of-the-mill clothes which do not compare favorably with the rest of the world's production. As labor is 20 to 30 percent cheaper than in the rest of Europe, the Turks may, however, make some inroads in countries which do not insist on the latest styles.

Their strength is in their fabrics, mainly cottons with naive prints, inspired by a rich, Oriental heritage. Hand-loomed cottons, either in natural colors or striped, have a rustic charm all their own. Hand-embroidered knits are another asset with firms such as Neyir reportedly doing business with American stores including Bergdorf Goodman.

Furs are cheap in Turkey, which should be a good drawing card. A marten pelt, for instance, costs $25 wholesale, which is quite a buy when you consider that marten now costs more than mink. Turkey has plenty of marten, lamb and fox.

The Turks are also strong on leather; the United States buys 90 percent of their leather exports. But while American firms buy finished products, the French are more finicky about style and have things made to their order. Elie Jacobson, of Dorothée bis, for one, has been coming here for the past four years but he brings his own patterns, selects his colors and prints and has clothes made for him in the Turkish provinces where labor is plentiful and cheap. His last collection was full of black Turkish cotton dresses with naive rose prints. His summer collection will include lots of Turkish handloomed cotton, with polychrome cross stitch embroidery—sure to be a hit in places like Saint-Tropez.



Coats from Turkey by Kazli.

Mr. Jacobson also buys the sheepskin vests and Turkish lamb which he has dyed in startling colors. He and others are also selling the famous Turkish-made "Afghan" coats put on the map by the hippies. Mr. Jacobson says that the Turks do not have a clue when it comes to manufacturing and the only way they could make it on the international scene would be by sending their fashion stylists abroad.

With caftans such a hit in the Western world, one would assume Turkey would be on the bandwagon. But the only designer to concentrate on them is Zuhal Yorganciogiu who turns out heavily embroidered, too-rich-for-Western-blood garments.

It would be unfair, however, to dismiss the whole Turkish fashion effort. It is feeble but the country does have unusual fabrics and a distinctive artsy-crafty style which, handled properly, might eventually develop into something.

* * *

The most charming restaurants are along the Bosphorous, a lovely drive sprinkled with late 19th-century white wooden houses. Many people go to Tarabia, the local Saint-Tropez, beyond the Dardanelles Straits. At Kosem's, where fiercely mustachioed men all look like sultans, the irresistible *mese* (hors d'oeuvre) tray includes fried mussels, stuffed crab, stuffed cabbage and vine leaves, *moamara* (a hot rice, pistachio and pepper salad), and *balek yanurtesi* (dried fish eggs) all of which goes beautifully with ouzo or doluca (the local white wine).

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Alechinsky, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to March 18.

A remarkably handsome collection of paintings by Pierre Alechinsky attests once more the eloquence of his graphic style. The baroque convolutions of his line *ironically express* nothing but themselves, and so it is too with the pseudo-cosmic comic strips that occur in many of his works. The flamboyant assertions of these paintings, which assert nothing but imitate the patterns of assertion, carry within themselves their own ironic negation. The ground floor of this gallery is exhibiting prints designed as *illustrations for two books.*

* * *

Jorge Camacho, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 10.

Cuban-born Jorge Camacho paints in deep, dark colors and uses a surrealist's vocabulary to express the obsessions of sexuality and death. His centered compositions have an icon-like solemnity about them and express a sense of ritual terror.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Five English Painters, Fieldbourne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, NW 8, to March 1.

The Englishness of English painters has sometimes been cause for comment in other parts of the world. At their best, however, they are unbeatable. Here are five—Robert Buhler with portraits and English, French and Swiss landscapes; Roger de Grey, with interiors, landscapes and studies in light effects; Colin Hayes with landscapes and still lifes; Leonard Rosoman with *some remarkable large evocations* of California and the Mojave Desert; and Ruskin Spear with his urban scenes and portraits. All five are tutors at the Royal College of Art.

* * *

Paddy Macmiadhachain, Aubrey Williams, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern St., London, W 1, to March 3.

Irish-born Paddy Macmiadhachian paints abstracts based on the landscapes and legends of Moldavia, the Canary Islands, and Dorset, England. Guyanan-born Aubrey Williams paints flowing and highly-colored abstracts in a manner akin to that of Matta. The two most happily complement one another.

* * *

Bouvier de Cachard, The Mall Galleries, The Mall, London, SW 1, to March 5.

It is difficult to write with moderation about these new paintings by French-born and London-based Regis Bouvier de Cachard. For, as Colin ("Outsider") Wilson remarked in opening the exhibition, entitled "Les Instants Immobiles," these figurations may well be a landmark in the history of 20th-century art equal to that of the first post-impressionist show. What these motionless moments attempt is no less than an enlargement of our visual perceptions. The means used by the artist to effect this are too complex to allow of brief explanation. The certainty is that one leaves this seminal exhibition with eyes primed to perceive a thousand novelties.

* * *

Ray Staakman, Lucy Milton Gallery, 125 Notting Hill Gate, London, W 11, to March 6.

This exhibition consists of a single work, which may be termed a kinetic sculpture. In appearance a stainless steel wall, it is fitted with a device which enables it to detect passersby, whom it steadily encircles. Attempts to escape cause it to remain firmly closed: pacific acceptance encourages it to open and assume its wall-shape after a short interval.

* * *

John Hubbard, New Art Centre, 41 Sloane St., London, SW 1, to March 10.

American landscapist John Hubbard has close affinity with the British tradition, which from the time of the Norwich School, through Bonington, Constable and Turner, has portrayed the essence of landscape by light. Although his new landscapes are metaphorical—"Meditative Landscape," "Mysterious Passes," "Shah Nameh Landscape," "Mineral Landscape"— rather than topographical, they belong, as does his earlier work, in color and feeling, wholly to the British tradition; and are indeed some of the best contemporary examples in that vein.

* * *

Janet Shearer, Da Carlo, 102 Kilburn Square, Kilburn High Road, London, NW 6, to March 10.

There can be few 30-year-old artists with a clear and personal vision and a technique sufficiently developed to express that vision. Yet this is so in the case of Janet Shearer, who has chosen to hold her first one-man show in an Italian restaurant. In each of these fine oils is portrayed the loneliness and isolation of youth in landscape; an isolation made all the more poignant by surrounding the picture, as it were, with a painted frame of sky and cloud, as though the artist had opened an infrared window into the future, allowing us to see lonely listeners to the inner voice. This is an astonishing debut.

* * *

George Aczel, Gallery Lasson, 57 Jermyn Street, London SW 1, to March 10.

This collection of very free *flower paintings in gouache might* be termed George Aczel's hobby, for he is famed as a restorer of Old Master works, especially of the Dutch and Spanish schools. These flower pieces are fresh and bold, the antithesis of old masterly detail.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Venice Film Festival May Be Called Off

VENICE, Feb. 26 (AP).—Money problems will prevent the 40-year-old Venice Film Festival from being conducted this year unless parliament quickly passes a special "Save Venice" bill, festival director Gian Luigi Rondi said Saturday.

"The activities of the international film festival have come to a halt," Mr. Rondi said. He added the staff has notified Premier Giulio Andreotti not to appoint festival commissioners this year.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57¼	40½	ACF Ind2.40	12	168	41½	41	41	— ½
18½	13½	AcmeClv .80	13	12	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	21	AcmeMkt 1	22	x13	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅝	AdmE 1.15e		24	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
13⅝	7⅛	Ad Millis .20	140	26	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
49½	22¼	Addrsgo .60	11	83	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
27	12¾	Admiral	7	117	14	13⅝	13⅞	
75⅞	54⅝	AetnaLf 1.68	10	268	65⅞	64⅝	65½	+ ½
60½	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ½
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	34	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
31⅛	22¼	AhmanHF	8	7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	5⅝	Aileen Inc	15	138	5¾	5½	5¾	
76¼	53½	Air Prd .20b	23	128	72¾	70¼	70½	— 2⅝
23¼	17	Airco .80	8	258	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
5¼	2⅝	AJ Industrls	6	51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
35½	25	Akzona 1a	15	23	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
18	15	Ala Gas1.10	9	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
54⅝	19⅝	Alaska Intrs	14	228	29⅝	28	28⅝	— 1
29¼	20½	AlbertoC .32	16	18	21⅝	20⅞	22⅞	— ½
17⅝	11⅝	Albtsn .36a	13	45	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
25⅝	17¾	AlcanAl .80	13	98	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
18⅝	8	AlcoStd .36	7	x35	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
40½	31¼	AlconLb .14	53	44	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
22¼	6¼	Alexdrs .10e	27	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31⅞	25½	AllsnM 2.91e	10	x45	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
15	11⅝	AllALfe .24	22	23	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCp .23e	10	40	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	18¾	AllegLdlm 1	9	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
44½	38	AllegLd pf 3		1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
24⅞	19¾	AllgPw 1.44	9	77	22½	21¾	22⅛	+ ½
30½	14⅛	AllnGp 1.04t	12	24	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
36¼	25½	Allied Ch1.50	13	258	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ½
45⅝	33⅝	All Mnt .45b	28	30	40¼	39¼	39⅞	— 1¼
25¾	16⅝	Allied P .68	8	30	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
56¼	44	AlliedP pf 3		1	47	47	47	— ½
39⅞	27¼	AlliedSt 1.40	10	43	30¼	29¼	29⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	4¼	Allied Super	14	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	AllisChl .20e	13	181	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	12½	AlrglAt .48	11	8	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
17¾	13	AlphaPl .48	7	17	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
60	38⅞	Alcoa 1.80	10	249	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
27⅝	23⅝	AmalSg 1.60	8	11	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
18¼	1½	AMBAC .50	11	34	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
30¾	21¾	Amer E 1.20	8	16	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
51¾	41	AmEs pf2.60		4	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
54¾	39⅛	AmHes .30r	32	394	42¼	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
119½	88¼	AmH pf3.50		89	93½	91⅞	92⅞	— 1⅛
49¼	26½	AAirFilt .42	25	163	27	25	26¾	— 1⅛
47⅞	17¾	Am Airlin	91	627	18⅝	18	18⅝	
16⅛	8⅝	A Baker .20		9	9⅞	9	9	— ½
49¼	37⅝	ABrnds 2.38	8	213	41½	39¾	39⅞	— 1⅝
81⅞	51¼	AmBdst 1.23	14	478	54⅜	51⅞	53	+ ⅛
27⅞	27½	AmBdcst wi		3	26¾	26½	26¼	— ¼
51⅞	21¾	AmBldM .28	16	22	22	20¾	22¼	— 1⅛
36⅜	27	Am Can 2.20	10	205	30⅝	30¾	30½	+ ⅛
28	24½	A Canpfl.75		9	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅛	AmCem .05r	13	45	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅞	ACentM 2.32	9	130	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	17¼	Am Chain 1	11	32	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
40¼	23¼	ACyan 1.25	14	237	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅝	Am Distill 1	9	15	27	25¾	27	+ 1
66¼	43¼	AmDisTl .43	31	26	55⅝	55½	55½	— ½
11⅞	8⅝	ADualV .18e		12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13¾	12¼	ADul pf.84a		5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
32	25¾	AmElP 1.80	10	215	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
9⅞	2¼	AmExp Ind		42	2½	2⅜	2½	
33⅞	7½	AmExp pf		z320	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
24	16	AmFin 1.10	10	43	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29	26	A GnB 2.05e		44	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	AGnCv .95e		x39	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
23¼	16	A Gnlns .52	8	324	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	28	A Gln pf1.80		24	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	AHoist .40b	10	42	13⅛	13	13¼	+ ⅜
127	85	A Home 1.86	39	154	127⅝	125¼	125⅞	
53⅝	37⅞	AmHosp .28	45	162	46	44	45	— 1
14⅞	9	AmInves .50	7	53	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
49⅞	23⅝	A Medicl .12	14	642	23⅛	20	20¾	— 2⅝
26⅝	6¼	A Medicorp	7	322	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
35⅞	27	A MtlCl 1.40	12	256	33⅝	33¼	33½	— 2⅜
97	84	A Clx pf5.25		1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— 1½
10⅝	6⅞	Am Motors	10	443	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
47	34½	ANatGs 2.30	9	25	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— 1
27	14⅝	Am Seat .72	10	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅝	24	AmShip .68	11	15	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
23½	17½	ASmltR 1.20	11	141	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
56⅞	34¼	AmSoAf .70		148	53½	52	52⅝	— 2⅝
		AmSAf fn.70		4	48¼	46½	46½	
16⅜	10⅛	Am Stnd .40	9	69	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
45⅝	56⅛	A Std pf4.75		16	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	
47⅞	28⅛	AmSterll .52	21	27	31½	30¾	30⅞	— ⅝
9⅝	5½	AT&T wt		923	6¼	6½	6¼	
55	41½	AmT&T 2.80	11	1332	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
62⅞	57	AmT&T pf 4		115	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	AWatWk .60	7	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
18	16	AW Spf1.25		223	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	15	AW prf 1.25		z40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22¾	19	AW4.1pf 1.43		z120	20½	20½	20½	
18⅞	14⅝	Ameron .65	7	12	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
26⅝	8	AmesD .12e	8	17	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
22	16	Ametek .60a	12	43	16¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅝
67¼	33¼	AMF In 1.08	10	248	32½	30⅜	30¾	— 2½
37⅝	25	Amfacln .64	11	51	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
132	68⅞	AMPlnc .67	44	25	127⅞	120¾	121¼	— ⅞
8¾	6½	AmpPgh .36	8	17	7½	7¼	7½	
15⅝	5	Ampx Corp		125	6¼	6	6⅛	
29⅛	9⅝	Amrep Corp	4	73	10⅛	9⅞	10	
36¼	26⅝	Amstr 1.70	8	15	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
45⅞	33⅝	Amstd 2.40	8	3	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Amtel .20	10	24	5¼	5	5¼	
23⅞	15⅝	Anacon .25e	10	101	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
38½	26⅛	Anch Hck 1	9	11	27½	27¼	27¼	
14⅞	5¼	Ancorp .08b		24	6	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
59	43¾	AndCl 1.20b	8	8	47¼	46¾	47	— ¼
20⅞	12⅞	Angelica .10	18	176	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
21⅞	13¼	Apach .32b	8	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	18½	ApcoO .89t	9	49	23⅞	22¼	22½	— 1½
15⅝	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	17	60	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
31⅛	17⅛	APL Corp	9	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	Appfld Mag	24	19	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
167	123½	ARA Sv 1.22	29	24	137¼	135	136	— 1¼
23	8½	ArcatN .14	10	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
36	25½	ArctaN pf 2		3	26	26	26	
23⅞	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	32	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
47⅞	7½	Arctic Entr	5	63	7½	7	7	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅝	ArizPS 1.16	9	22	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
33½	16	ArBest .40	9	8	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Arlans D St		103	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24¼	8¼	Arlen RltyD	13	48	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	9	54	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
31¼	28¾	Arm pf 2.10		x11	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	24½	Armst Ck.80	17	240	28⅜	27½	27½	— 1½
45	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	7	5	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	18½	Aro C .90b	9	8	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
30	20⅝	Arvinlnd .52	17	51	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
35	23½	AshdOil 1.20	9	450	28	26⅝	27	— 1
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew		17	7¼	7	7	— ¼
59⅞	42⅝	AsdDG 1.30	15	21	45½	44¾	45½	+ ½
35½	28⅝	AssdS 1.20b	10	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
15½	6½	Asd Transp		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	11	Athlone .40b	5	27	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ½
24	20¼	AticMt 2.28e	9	34	21⅝	21½	21½	
24	20¼	AllCyEl 1.47	9	19	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
80⅞	47⅛	Atl Richfl 2	20	251	69¾	67⅞	69¾	+ 1½
57⅞	52	AtlRc pf3.75		z50	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ½
137⅞	81	AtlRich pf3		1	116	116	116	+ ½
58¼	42½	AtlRc pf2.80		93	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅝
3¼	2	Atlas Corp	79	61	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15	8⅛	ATO Inc .12	10	31	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
99¾	65	Autom Data	57	148	76½	76⅛	76½	
9½	6¼	Automtn In	13	38	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
20⅞	12⅞	Avco Corp	5	62	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
6	2⅞	Avco Cp wt		38	3	2⅞	2⅞	
52⅞	42¼	Avco pf3.20		13	43	42½	42¾	
44	24	AveryPd .25	45	12	41	41	41	— ⅛
52¼	35½	AvisInc .30e	23	82	43⅝	42¾	43	
15¼	10½	AvnetInc .30	7	144	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
32	23	Avnet pf 1		1	24	24	24	+ ¼
139¾	94	AvonPd 1.40	60	347	130	127½	129¾	— 1¼
30	16⅝	AztcOil 1.12t	55	100	21	19⅝	20½	— ¾
		B						
35½	23⅛	BabckW .80	14	156	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ¼
15⅞	7¾	BacheC .10e	5	57	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
39⅝	22⅜	Baker In .16	28	22	28	26¾	26¾	— 1¼
34⅞	32⅝	BakerOilT n	29	64	33	32	32⅜	— ⅝
33⅝	27¼	BalGE 1.96	10	50	29¼	28⅞	29	— ¼
68	59½	Balt pfB4.50		z10	65½	65½	65½	+ 1
30	22	BanCal 1.34	11	4	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
72⅝	51⅞	Bandag Inc	44	96	58¼	57	57¼	— 1
19½	9⅝	Bangr Punt	8	37	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	23	BangP pf2		1	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
44	37½	Bnk of NY 2	8	48	38¼	37½	37¾	— ½
33¾	21	Bnk ofV .80	15	4	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
69¾	52¾	BankTr 3	9	210	55⅝	55	55½	+ 1
53⅝	35⅛	BarOil 1.64t		18	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
42	31⅜	BrdCR .13a	45	17	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
30⅛	27½	BarnM 2.60e	10	10	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
9¾	7½	BasicInc .40		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29⅛	Basic pf2.50		z20	30⅛	30¼	30¼	+ ½
15½	9⅛	BatesM .20e	16	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
46¼	25¼	Bathind .30	8	126	27	26	26⅛	— ½
65⅝	20¾	BauschL .42	17	163	23½	22⅞	23	+ ¼
61⅝	25¾	BaxtLa .15	71	247	56⅛	55¼	55¼	— 1
13¾	11⅝	Bay Clg .50	11	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
30¼	26¼	BeatFd .62	19	228	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
145	108¾	Beat Fd pf 4		2	130	130	130	— 1¾
59	36¾	Beckmn .50	26	10	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
50⅝	33¼	BectDic .35	29	171	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+ ½
25⅞	18	BeechA .66	10	20	19	18½	18½	— ½
21½	12⅜	BelcoPt .25r	9	40	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
30⅞	22¾	Belden 1.20	10	4	26⅛	25½	25½	— 1
23¾	12⅝	BelHm .30b	13	13	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
73⅝	38⅝	BellHow .65	13	109	41¾	41	41⅛	— 1
28	16¾	BemisCo .80	9	12	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
52⅝	40¾	Bendix 1.60	11	84	41¾	40¼	40¾	— 1⅛
79¼	62	Bendix pf 3		3	60½	60½	60½	— 4
55⅝	38⅝	BenefIC 1.10	11	109	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¼
117½	90	Benef pf4.30		54	96¼	95¾	96¼	
36⅝	32	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z100	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ 1⅛
9⅝	3¼	Benguet	9	602	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
		Benguet fn		80	4¾	4½	4⅝	
26¾	13½	Berkey Pho	11	137	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
34½	25¼	BethSt 1.40a	9	170	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ⅝
56½	40	BigThr .52b	21	132	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ¾
119½	77	BlckDkr 1b	51	45	117	113½	114¼	— 2⅞
22⅞	9½	BlairJhn .48	7	21	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
24¼	16¾	Bliss Laug 1	7	12	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
42½	10⅝	BlockHR .24	19	163	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
52¾	25⅝	Blue Bell .65	11	29	31½	30⅝	30⅞	— 1⅛
17¾	7⅝	Bobbie Brks	9	39	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ½
26⅞	19	Boeing C .40	20	212	21¾	21½	21¾	
20⅝	9	Boise Cas		411	9⅞	9½	9¾	
12⅝	5⅝	Bond Ind		16	5⅝	5¼	5⅞	
33½	23½	BkMnth 1.38	9	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
32⅞	24⅝	Borden 1.20	13	138	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
38⅝	29¼	BrgWar 1.35	10	74	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
10⅝	4½	Bormens	28	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
40½	33⅛	BosEd 2.44	9	36	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ¾
118	110½	Bos E pf8.88		z150	115½	115½	115½	
23⅝	13⅝	Bourns Inc	10	11	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¾
20¼	12⅞	BranAir .50t	15	359	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
63⅝	35	Briggs 1.20a	16	x26	58	57½	57½	— ⅝
73¼	55⅝	Brist M 1.20	25	93	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	+ ¼
49¾	40¼	BristM pf 2		13	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
16	12⅝	BritPt .43e	30	53	13⅛	13	13	
		BrtPt fn.43e		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
45⅝	31⅝	BdwyHl .70	33	17	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ⅛
77	53⅝	BdwyHl pf 2		30	67	66	67	+ ¼
31⅝	21¼	BrkwyGl .72	7	299	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
26⅝	22⅞	BklyG 1.72	10	21	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	Brown Co	11	21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
40⅝	29¼	BrwnG 1.50	9	8	29½	28¾	29	— ½
18⅞	11½	BwnShrp .20	30	29	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
26¾	24⅝	BrwnFer .68	29	208	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
55¾	26	Brunswk .24	13	222	26½	25⅞	26	— ¾
35	22	BrushW .40	8	953	22½	22	22	— 1¼
30	22¼	Bucy Er1.20	12	29	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
19⅝	13⅝	BuddCo .40	6	40	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
7¼	6⅞	BudCa pf.53		5	7⅛	7	7	
47¾	24¾	BuffFor 1.20	12	6	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
19⅞	13⅛	BulovaW .60	10	15	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
14	7⅝	BurkRs .05e	13	164	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	26¼	Bunk pf1.50		13	27¼	26½	27	
40	33	Burl Ind1.40	15	43	31½	30¾	30¾	— 1
50¼	39	BurlNr 1.50	10	149	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	— ¼
8⅞	7½	BurlNr pf.55		12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅞	Burndy .70	17	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
229¾	146	Burrghs .64	48	210	227⅞	225	227½	+ 1¾
13⅞	7	Bush niv		30	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
		C						
30⅝	23⅝	CabCb 2.12e	12	6	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
46⅝	32¾	CabotCp .84	9	16	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ½
16	6	Cadence Ind	6	24	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
8	4⅛	Caesars Wrl	9	79	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Cal Finanl	6	101	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	— ¼
13¼	8¼	Callshn Mn	32	91	12⅜	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
32	31⅝	CaB 2.77e	11	21	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
45¼	21	CampR .50a	35	100	42	41¾	42	— 1
35	25¼	CampS 1.18	15	252	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
9⅝	5⅞	Cdn Brew	27	9	5½	5½	5½	
19⅝	14¼	CdnPac .70e	16	90	18¾	18⅛	18¼	— ¾
		Cd P fn.70e		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18¾	13½	CanalR 1.10	17	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅞
64½	48	Cap CBdcg	23	47	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
31¾	22¼	CapitHol .26	23	118	30	28⅛	28⅜	— 1¼
75	58	Carbrn 1.60	13	32	59½	58½	59½	+ ½
25	19⅝	Carlisle .22	10	16	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
85	7	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	75½	75½	75½	
21	11	Car Frgt .36	8	46	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
32½	24	CarPL 1.52	9	52	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
27	18	CarpTech 1	9	15	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
31	22⅛	CarrirCp .43	17	54	24¼	23¾	23¾	
39½	32	Carr pf 2.25		z10	37½	37½	37½	
18⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e		6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
31¾	17¾	CartWa .40a	14	40	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
23⅝	14⅞	CastleC .60b	10	65	15¼	15	15⅛	
70⅝	46¾	CaterTr 1.40	17	174	65	63⅝	64¼	— ⅞
10	4¼	Cavnah Cm	2	74	4½	4¼	4½	
7⅝	3¼	CCI Corp		67	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	CCI Cp pf		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
37	20¾	CecoCor .97	8	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
73	30¾	CelanseCp 2	9	140	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅞
63¼	55½	Celn pfA4.50		6	57½	57¼	57½	+ ¼
30	17⅝	Cencin .10h	14	82	19	18½	19	+ ¼
38¾	19⅝	Centex .03e	19	43	17⅝	17½	17½	— 1
26	21¾	CenHud 1.52	7	15	23⅜	22	23⅜	— ⅛
28½	22	CenIllLt 1.60	9	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	10	30	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
25¾	19⅝	CenLaE 1.08	13	27	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
19⅞	16⅝	CnMPw 1.26	11	19	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
53	39½	CenSoW 2.16	13	83	46	44½	44½	— 1½
30¾	22⅝	Cent Soya 1	12	17	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	— ⅝
25½	16⅝	CenTlUt .96	13	164	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
17¾	1⅝	Cerro C .40a	10	53	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
6⅞	15⅝	Crt-teed .43	7	50	16½	16¼	16½	
59¾	31½	Crt-ted pf.90		1	32	32	32	— 1
36⅝	25	Cessna .80	12	289	27½	26¾	27	— ½
4⅞	2	Chadbrn Inc		25	2⅛	2	2	
30½	16⅞	Chmplnt .84	10	167	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅜
76	71¼	Chml pf5.50		z30	74	74	74	+ ½
31½	19¼	Chml pf1.20		98	20½	20⅝	20½	
53	38½	Champ 1.28	12	367	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	— 1½
36⅝	29	Charlr NY 2	15	41	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
13	10⅝	ChaseFd .72		30	11⅛	10⅞	11	
66¾	52	ChasManh 2	11	228	52¾	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
70	46½	ChasT 4.78e	13	26	64	63⅛	63¾	— ½
24⅞	15⅛	Checker Mt	11.6	8	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	9½	Chelsea .30	6	32	10	9½	9⅞	— ¼
28½	18	Chemetrn .80	9	22	19	18½	19	— ¼
59½	47	ChmNY 2.88	10	211	49¾	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅞
38	30⅛	ChesV 1.60	11	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
59¾	43⅝	ChsOh 3.35e	6	x35	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	+ ½
92	56⅝	Chsbgh 1.12	40	x91	89⅝	88¼	88¼	— ⅞
13⅞	9⅝	ChEalll .10e	9	39	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
14	5⅞	ChiMilw Cp		22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
28½	13	Chi Milw pf		17	13	13	13	— ⅛
46⅞	38½	ChiPneuT 2	15	82	38½	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅝
29	17½	ChRP ct UP		5	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
27½	18	ChRI ct NW		2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft		27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	ChrCft pf.20		4	14	13⅝	14	+ 1
24⅞	15	Chrmall .60	8	111	16	15½	16	
102	78	Chrmi pf5		2	80	80	80	
44¼	28	Chrysler 1	8	1172	35½	34⅝	35	
18½	12	Chrysler wt		102	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
25⅝	22	ClMlg 2.84e	10	86	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
22⅛	19½	CinBell 1.30	10	9	20¾	20½	20¾	
26⅞	21⅝	CinnGE 1.44	10	159	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
119¼	114	CinG pf9.30		z100	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	
105	99	CinG pf7.44		z300	104½	104½	104½	— ⅞
73¾	64	CinG pf4.75		z30	67	67	67	+ ½
45¾	31½	ClaMilc 1.40	27	14	34¾	34½	34¾	
54⅝	42⅞	CIT Finl 2	10	155	44⅝	44½	44½	— ¼
53¼	34⅞	CitiesSv 2.20	12	1035	47	46½	47	
39⅝	28	CitSoR 2.62e	14	271	38¼	37⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	CityInvst .54	5	373	13½	13	13	— ⅛
13⅝	3⅛	City Inv wt		127	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
39⅝	26½	CityIn pf B2		74	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5	City Strs	27	1	6	6	6	
60¼	45½	Clark E 1.50	15	49	49½	49	49	— ½
29⅞	12⅞	Clark Oil .40	16	50	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	CLC Am	7	77	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
67½	53⅝	ClevCllf 1.92	11	20	63½	63	63	— 1
53	43¾	CloroxCo .52	38	197	43⅝	42½	43	— ⅜
24⅞	13¼	CluetPea .90	10	137	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
18	14	CluettP pfl		13	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
92	47⅝	CMIInv Cp	32	57	63⅝	58	58	— 5
27	15⅞	CNA Fin .54	7	183	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	21⅝	CNA pfA1.10		27	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
45¼	24⅝	Coast StGas	11	150	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
42	33¼	CstSG pf1.83		12	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
57½	30⅜	CstSG pf1.19		5	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ½
149¾	112½	CocaCol 1.64	45	232	141⅛	140	140½	— 2½
23⅝	19½	CocaBtlg .34	27	138	23¼	22	22	— 1½
28½	21½	ColdwBk .28	10	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
35	21½	Colecoln .06	32	58	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— 1
100	57½	ColgPal 1.51	28	69	92⅝	91½	92¼	— 1⅝
21¼	13¼	CllnsAik .56	9	50	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Collins Fd	15	36	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
27⅝	13⅝	Collins Rad		76	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
68	49	ColnlPen 15	55	259	54⅛	53½	54	— ⅛
16⅝	15½	ColonSt 1.04	9	17	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	Colt Ind .70	10	73	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
55¾	48⅝	Colt I pf4.25		4	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ¾
63	42⅝	CBS 1.46	14	x123	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅜
42¼	33	CBS pf 1		x5	29	29	29	— ⅞
35⅝	27	ColGas 1.90	9	58	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
14⅞	7⅝	Colum Pict		51	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
42¼	25⅛	ColSOh 1.32	10	33	27¼	27	27⅛	
77⅛	49⅞	CmbEn 1.45	14	25	54½	54⅛	54½	
39⅞	16½	ComlSol .40	25	39	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
20¼	14¾	ComSo pf.90		2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
40⅛	32	ComwE 2.20	10	126	33	33	33⅛	+ ½
14¾	10⅝	ComE A wt		3	11	11	11	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	ComEdB wt		12	11	11	11	— ¼
28¼	26⅛	ComwE pf 2		3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
27¼	24⅝	ComE pf1.90		13	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25¾	21½	ComE pf1.42		9	23½	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	CmwlO .18t	93	105	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
31⅞	20⅝	ComO pf1.72		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
10¾	4⅛	Comput Scl		60	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	9⅞	Compts Soft	7	110	10	9⅝	9⅞	
75⅝	52	Comsat .56	21	71	54¼	53¼	53¼	— 1
17⅞	14½	ConAgr .49r	8	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	CneMill 1.08	7	33	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¼
31¾	22½	ConnM 1.89e	15	31	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
39⅝	23	Conrac .60	13	7	23¾	23¼	23¾	
27½	24	Cn Edis 1.80	11	191	24⅝	24½	24½	
71½	64⅝	Cn Edis pf 5		5	66½	66	66½	+ ½
65	59¾	CnE pfC4.65		z200	61¾	61½	61¾	— ⅞
48	33⅛	CnsFds 1.30	15	183	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+ ¼
121	93¼	Con F pf4.50		4	104¾	103	104¾	+ 7
28⅛	17¼	ConFrgh .52	9	32	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ½
32	26¼	CnNatG 2.03	8	54	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
32	26¾	Cns Power 2	10	45	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
105	97	CnPw pf7.45		2	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
68	59¾	CnPw pf4.50		z253	62	61	61	— ⅛
28⅛	13	Cont Air Lin	17	142	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
34⅞	26¼	Cntl Can 1.60	9	119	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ContlCopp		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
48	37⅝	ContCp 2.16	8	125	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
53½	44½	Cl C pfA2.50		18	45½	45	45	— 1½
52½	45⅛	Cl C pfB2.50		1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
34½	19	CntlIR 1.86e	12	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
24⅝	10¼	CntInv .14t	14	54	11	10⅝	10⅝	— 1⅛
15¼	10⅝	CnMtg 1.12e	11	220	12⅛	11⅞	12	
44	25¼	ContOil 1.50	11	296	37¾	37¼	37¼	— 1
61¼	31¼	I C nOil 532p of		2	22	5		
61¼	36¼	ContOil pf 2		2	53	52⅝	53⅛	— 2
16½	10⅝	Cont Sll .40	9	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
79¾	42½	Control Dat	12	384	48⅞	46¾	47⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	29¼	Crwood 1.90	9	5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	10	CookUnlt .50	7	x87	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
37½	18½	Cooperln .80	12	x133	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
66⅝	51⅝	Copl pfB2.50		x6	55⅝	56	56½	— ⅝
36¼	23¼	CoperL 4 .73t	27	18	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15⅝	CoopT 1.06e	8	20	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
26½	23	Copelnd .32	16	42	22¾	22	22⅛	— ½
30¾	15⅝	Copp Rnge		41	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
32½	18⅝	CopwSN 1.28	6	100	27	25	26⅛	— 1⅛
127⅝	114⅝	CrngG nl.12	37	72	114¼	113	113⅝	— 1
30⅞	22	Cousin 2.02e	14	12	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Cowles Com	18	20	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
51	29⅝	Cx Bdcst .30	17	12	30½	30¼	30¼	
36¼	28½	CPCInt 1.27	11	87	32½	32	32⅛	
24⅞	15	CranCo .80a	8	30	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
30½	20½	CredFin .76	10	41	20⅝	20½	20½	
12⅝	10½	CredFin wl		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38⅝	28⅝	CrckNH 1.66	9	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
25½	17	CrompK .80	9	14	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	CrousHn .54	17	1224	24	24	24	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	Crwn Cork	15	60	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24½	CrwZell 1.20	14	342	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
43⅝	28½	CTSCorp .50	10	26	30⅝	30	30	— 1
23⅝	14	Culligan .30	18	7	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cunn Drug	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
59¼	13⅝	CurtissWrt	46	767	32	30	32	+ 1½
73	17⅝	CurtissWr A		2	40	39⅝	40	—
73	17⅝	CurtissWr A		2	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
54¼	35	CutlerH 1.28	12	16	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— 1⅜
27	15⅜	CyclopsCp 1	7	22	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
39⅝	29¾	Cyprs Min 1	10	16	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
		D						
70⅝	48	Damn Corp	43	108	53	51⅝	51⅝	— 1⅞
12⅝	8	DanRiv .40	15	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42¼	32⅝	DanaCp 1.36	9	22	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	37⅝	DartInd .30b	16	164	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	DaycoC 1.14	6	53	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	13	Daylin .24	7	61	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	DaytHud .54	11	49	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	DaylPL 1.56	10	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
108	100	DPL pf 7.70		z40	105	105	105	+ ½
31¾	14	DeanWit .40	5	98	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
49⅝	35⅛	Deer Co 1.08	18	539	45⅝	44	45⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	DimarP 1.16	9	97	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
27⅝	19½	Del Mnt 1.10	10	24	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
67½	45⅛	Dlla Alr .50	18	153	60⅝	59	60½	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Deltec Inf	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44¼	15	Deltona Crp	6	69	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	29½	DennMfg .80	9	45	30⅝	29½	30	— ½
31	23	DennMf pf 1		2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
20⅝	10⅝	DenyInc .04	23	1229	15⅞	14½	15	— 1⅝
52⅝	33⅝	Dentspl 1.02	21	9	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
75	62½	Dereco vf A		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
76	61½	Dereco pf B		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— 1
28½	12¼	DeSololn .40	11	29	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¼	19¼	DetEdis 1.40	9	50	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
120	113	Det E pf9.32		z10	119	119	119	
106	99	Det E pf7.68		z50	103½	103½	103½	
104	96½	Det E pf7.45		z150	100	99⅝	99⅝	— 2
86⅝	76	Det E pf5.50		1	78	78	78	
26¼	16⅝	Dexter C .25	19	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on page 8.)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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We seek a seasoned executive as President of our diverse Asian businesses. Headquarters staff are located in Honk Konk. Our approximately $125 million business is conducted in countries bounded by Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and China.

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1973

Dollar Firms In Europe as Gold Declines

U.S. Trade Figures, Bank Rate Rise Cited

PARIS, Feb. 26 (IHT).—The dollar firmed today on European currency markets.

Dealers cited two main reasons for the improvement—the weekend announcement of the narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit in January to a seasonally-adjusted $303.8 million from December's $441.1 million, and the news that domestic U.S. interest rates are being allowed to rise.

The dollar's improved performance, following modest central bank intervention late last week, and reports that several European financial officials are encouraging the United States to sell some of its gold on the free market, were credited for causing a sharp slump in the price of gold today.

The afternoon fixing price in London was $80.70 an ounce, down $4.30 from Friday afternoon and well below the fever-high $95 an ounce touched briefly in hectic trading last week. In Zurich, dealers were quoting gold at $80 bid, $82 asked at the close, down from $85-$87 on Friday.

Changes on the foreign exchange markets were minor today compared to last week's hectic swings, but the dollar remained below its central rate against the deutsche mark and French franc.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Banque Worms Acquires Lu-Brun

Banque Worms and its industrial holding affiliate, Pechelbronn SA, have acquired slightly over half the capital of French biscuit maker Lu-Brun et Associés SA from Banque Neuflize-Schlumberger-Mallet (NSM). NSM's stake included 20 percent held directly and an option on a further 30 percent reportedly acquired last summer on behalf of Britain's United Biscuits Group. Banque Worms expects to negotiate technical and commercial agreements between United Biscuits and Lu-Brun, which will enable the latter to introduce new product lines and increase its export possibilities. The bank indicates that it sees the acquisition of the stake in Lu-Brun as forming the basis for the construction of a European food group, based mainly in France. Lu-Brun, with annual sales of about 250 million francs, accounts for about 20 percent of the French market.

Trading in Levitz Shares Criticized

New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz charged unidentified officials of Levitz Furniture Co., as well as unidentified stock brokerage firms, securities analysts, mutual funds and hedge funds and other institutional investors with having engaged in securities dealings in Levitz Furniture stock "that were contrary to the interest of the general public." Mr. Lefkowitz based his charges on a 495-page study made after a year-long investigation of the trading of Levitz stock starting with the initial issuance of 350,000 shares in 1968. Levitz officials say much of the report is "largely an attack against practices in the securities and investment field. But since Levitz is the only company mentioned by name, the impression is given that the whole report is about Levitz and its stock." Mr. Lefkowitz maintains that the report shows a possible need for new federal and/or state regulations in enforcement procedures governing stock trading.

CGE, Babcock Sign Breeder Pact

Cie. Générale d'Electricité has signed a 15-year industrial cooperation agreement with Babcock Atlantique in the field of fast breeder nuclear reactors. The industrial grouping will make fast-breeder liquid sodium nuclear power stations following the technique of the French Atomic Energy Commission. The first result of the CGE-Babcock link is expected to be in the form of a joint bid for the construction of the French-German-Italian 1,200-megawatt reactor to be built at Malville, east-central France. The bid likely will be carried out through Groupement Atomique Alsacienne Atlantique, in which CGE and Babcock have a 30 percent interest each. Construction of the Malville reactor is scheduled to begin in 1975 and be completed by 1980. Electricité de France will have a 51 percent interest, Rheinisch Westfaelischeselektrizitätswerke (RWE), the German partner in the project, 33 percent, and Ente Nazionale Elettrica (ENEL) of Italy 16 percent.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise

The U.S. machine tool industry got off to a strong start during January, according to figures released by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. New orders outstripped shipments by a ratio of almost 2 to 1. New orders for all types of new machine tools reached $179.9 million, or 15.3 percent higher than the $155.9 million placed in December. This also represented a gain of 154.2 percent over the January, 1972, level. Shipments of new machine tools totaled $90.95 million, down 23.2 percent from December but 62.6 percent higher than January, 1972. The industry's total backlog of unfilled orders reached $1.05 billion at the end of January against $584.1 million a year ago and $962.6 million at the end of 1972.

Tougher Line On Trade by U.S. Signaled

Rules May Be Changed On Alien Contract Bids

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has quietly given a signal of its "tougher" foreign trade policy in a little-noticed announcement by the Interior Department earlier this month of worldwide bidding for huge turbine-generators for the Grand Coulee Dam in the state of Washington.

Foreign bidders—including possibly the Soviet Union—can seek the contract, the announcement said, with the only advantage to U.S. bidders being the normal 6 percent "buy American" differential required by law.

But each foreign bidder must also submit a statement from his government disclosing its official policy on procurement of heavy electrical equipment of this kind. The Interior Department announcement continued:

"Although such statement will not be considered as a factor in the evaluation of current bids, the information provided will be used in reviewing the need for possible changes in the existing procurement policy of the U.S. government for such equipment."

The United States has long complained that most other nations, either by explicit regulations or by habitual practice, limit government procurement of this type to suppliers from their own country. Negotiations to reach agreement on the same rules for all have dragged on unsuccessfully for years.

Bank Rate Move Hits N.Y. Prices

But Dow's Loss Cut by Late Rally

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined today in the initial response to higher interest rates announced over the weekend. More than 1,000 issues finished with losses.

A late rally, however, enabled the Dow Jones industrial average to cut its maximum loss by half.

The Dow closed at 953.79 with a loss of 6.10. But it was down more than 12 at 1:30 p.m. On Jan. 11, the Dow posted its record closing high at 1,051.70—or 98 points above today's finish.

The market's action followed two critical moves by government authorities. The Federal Reserve raised its discount rate from 5 to 5 1/2 percent on Friday night. At the same time, the Committee on Interest and Dividends gave a tacit green light for commercial banks to increase their prime rate from 6 to 6 1/4 percent.

Some bank stocks countered the market's downward trend by registering gains. Ahead by a point or more were First National City, Bankers Trust New York and J.P. Morgan.

Gold and precious metal stocks, after shining performances during last week's currency turmoil, fell on profit-taking.

American-South African Investment dropped 2 7/8 to 52 5/8, while Dome Mines declined 3 1/2 to 80.

Fast-food and franchise issues displayed notable weakness, following a published report that projected a slowdown in profits for a pair of institutional favorites —McDonald's and Pondersa Systems.

McDonald's fell 1 3/4 to 67 5/8; Ponderosa plunged 3 7/8, to 60 1/2. Also on the active list was another food franchiser, Denny's, which fell 1 1/4 to 15.

Mattel, topping the active list for the second day, rose 3/4 to 6 1/4. It slumped 1 1/2 on Friday after officials forecast a "substantial operating loss" for the newly-ended fiscal year.

Automotive stocks were steady to fractionally lower despite a sharp increase in mid-February car sales.

Heavily-traded Pan American World Airways was unchanged at 8 3/4. It cut its January per share loss almost in half compared with the year-ago period.

Du Pont fell 4 to 170, while volatile Superior Oil dropped 4 to 317.

Foote Mineral, meantime, picked up 1 1/8 to 8 5/8. Newmont Mining, off 5/8 to 28 1/8, submitted a merger offer to Foote involving about $38 million of Newmont debentures.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.16 to 34.91, while declines outnumbered advances, 696 against 231. Turnover was 3.68 million shares compared with 3.94 million on Friday.

Major U.S. Banks Increase Prime Rates to 6¼ Percent

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (IHT).—Major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate today following the Federal Reserve Board's decision late Friday to raise the discount rate and the administration's subsequent authorization for a prime-rate increase.

The prime rate—the amount of interest charged by banks to their most credit worthy corporate borrowers—moves to 6 1/4 percent from 6 percent, and is effective immediately.

Banks making the move included Girard Bank of Philadelphia, First National City, Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Franklin National, Bank of New York and Bank of America.

The move to the higher rate was signaled late Friday, when the Fed decided on an increase in the discount rate—the interest charged on loans by the 12 Federal Reserve banks to commercial banks—to 5 1/2 percent from 5 percent. Only four regional Fed banks were initially included in the move, but the other eight are expected to adopt the increase this week.

Increase 'Justified'

At the same time as the Fed acted, the government's Committee on Interest and Dividends told Girard Bank that a prime rate increase to 6 1/4 percent was now "justified."

Earlier this month Girard, First Pennsylvania, Franklin National and Bank of New York increased their prime rate, only to rescind the action at the request of the committee.

The committee asked the banks to document the need for the higher interest rate.

In a statement yesterday, Girard president William B. Eagleson jr., said the committee had advised the bank Friday "that it considers this increase justified on the basis of higher costs we are incurring to obtain lendable funds."

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who also heads the interest panel, orchestrated the moves late Friday. His actions were viewed as attempts to combat domestic inflation and also to strengthen the dollar abroad by applying the reins on credit and on the nation's money supply.

Stabilization Aim

In announcing the discount-rate change, its second in six weeks, the Reserve said the increase was necessary to bring the rate in "closer alignment" with short-term market interest rates, which have been rising sharply. The board also noted the recent currency realignments, including the dollar devaluation, and concluded that the boost was called for "in furtherance of the objectives of economic stabilization."

Unlike its Jan. 13 rate increase to 5 percent from 4.5 percent, viewed as merely adjusting an artificially low discount rate, the Fed's latest action is seen as an indication that it expects other interest rates to rise, too. "While the discount rate shouldn't precipitate other increases, it will undoubtedly have a psychological effect for such a movement upward, especially since the whole climate lately has been in the direction of somewhat higher rates," said one government economist.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 26, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.469	2.4760
Belg. fr. (A)	39.65-.75	40.30-.30
Belg. fr. (B)	39.65-.75	40.295-.425
Deutsche mark	2.5700-30	2.565-.575
Danish krone	6.2440-2560	6.155-.165
Escudo	25.25-.50	24.50-25.00
Fr. fr. (A)	4.57-.59	4.53-.56
Fr. fr. (B)	4.57-.59	4.52-.56
Guilder	2.8750-88	2.8610-60
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	567-568	565-568
Lira (B)	565-568	565-568
Peseta	58.20-.30	56.90-57.05
Schilling	20.60-.70	20.50-21.00
Sw krona	4.4750-4850	4.4800-75
Swiss franc	2.235-.245	2.25-.26
Yen	264-264.75	263 5-265.5

A: Free. B: Commercial.

British Output Seen Growing By 5% a Year

LONDON, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) said today it foresees continued growth in the British economy.

Between the second half of last year and the first half of next year, output is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 5 percent.

The NIESR said its forecast calculations are based on the institute's interpretation of "present policies." For convenience, exchange rates are set at $2.35 to the pound, with other currencies at their end-1972 parities. The prices and incomes policy is assumed to be "successful."

Exports of goods and services from Britain are forecast to rise at 7.5 percent per annum. Private fixed investment is also forecast to pick up, with the total growing possibly 5 to 5.5 percent per annum.

The institute foresees the start of a sizable upturn in manufacturing investment, which may on average grow by 13 to 14 percent per year during the forecast period.

Consumers' expenditure is forecast to grow by around 4 percent a year, somewhat lower than recently, while a significant recovery in building inventories is still expected. The volume of imports is forecast to rise by over 9 percent.

Current accounts are expected to show a deficit of £875 million in 1973, given the trends expected in the volumes of exports and imports and a sharp worsening of the terms of trade resulting from last year's devaluation and the recent and prospective rise in world prices.

Nixon Aide Opposes Curbs On Imports as Deficit Cure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (IHT).—Despite its sympathy for congressional sentiment to limit imports to correct America's trade deficit, the administration today told Congress the cure was not reducing imports but increasing exports.

Peter M. Flanigan, President Nixon's aide for international economic policy, told a Senate subcommittee that, while the President will soon seek authority to raise tariffs, the administration opposes an across-the-board barrier to imports.

"Such attempts can only invite retaliation against our exports, limit consumer choice, and increase prices," he told a finance subcommittee on foreign trade. Mr. Flanigan added: "Instead of import quotas, we need policies which will increase exports."

Study of Impact

The subcommittee is looking into the impact of multinational corporations in U.S. foreign policy and their role in the monetary turmoil that brought about the recent 10 percent dollar devaluation.

Congress has before it again this year a labor-backed bill to protect domestic industry from foreign competition. Called the Burke-Hartke bill, it would remove tax and other incentives for U.S. firms to operate abroad, would control and curb export of U.S. technology and capital, and would limit imports that adversely affect U.S. production and jobs.

Meanwhile, firing the first salvo in the congressional debate on U.S. trade policy, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., said: "This nation's economic standing in the world is at a low point."

Sen. Ribicoff's statement, released at the start of the subcommittee hearing, said: "Those who maintain that the two devaluations of the dollar will take care of these serious (trade and balance of payments) imbalances and prevent new currency crises are whistling in the dark."

Sen. Ribicoff also said multinational corporations controlled huge financial resources and shifted capital, technology and management skills across borders —sometimes contrary to the interests of the nations in which they operate.

ITT Seeks Loan On French Mart At 8.5% Interest

PARIS, Feb. 26 (IHT).—International Telephone & Telegraph announced today it is floating 200 million francs of 15-year bonds on the French domestic market. The proceeds of the loan, which will carry an 8 1/2 percent coupon, will be converted into dollars and used for industrial expansion.

The company did not elaborate on where the funds would be used. Nor would it elaborate on why it was borrowing here rather than New York—where it could raise 30-year money at a full percentage point lower—or on the international bond market—where, depending on the currency it chose, it could raise funds for a similar duration at much lower rates.

When asked for an explanation, Hart Perry, executive vice-president-finance, told a press conference that the U.S.-based multinational wanted to "diversify" its financial operations.

Mr. Perry was equally noncommittal when asked how much money ITT earned as a result of the dollar's devaluation. He insisted that the company "did not speculate" and "did not look to make a profit." When pressed, he added that "for the moment, I don't know" whether the devaluation was financially beneficial to ITT.

ITT Corrects Profits

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26 (IHT).—International Telephone & Telegraph headquarters in Brussels reports that the indicated fourth-quarter 1972 ITT profits and per-share earnings reported in the International Herald Tribune Feb. 16 were in error. According to the company, they should have read $149.7 million, or $1.15 a share, showing an 11.5 percent increase from the 1971 quarter as opposed to the 7.9 percent decrease reported in the IHT.

Shah, Oil Group Reach an Accord

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP-DJ).—The Iranian Oil consortium has reached a general understanding with the Shah of Iran on the its future operations in Iran.

The understanding was achieved in what a consortium spokesman described today as "very satisfactory" talks between the Shah and consortium representatives in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The understanding comes five weeks after the Shah warned that he would not renew the consortium's existing operating arrangements in Iran beyond 1979.

Company Reports

Diamond International

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	603.54	567.18
Profits (millions)	37.77	36.01
Per Share	3.17	2.03

Litton

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	663.03	600.56
Profits (millions)	11.11	—6.03
Per Share	0.27	—0.21
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,303.0	1,156.0
Profits (millions)	30.54	5.66
Per Share	0.49	0.07

U.S. Denies It's Weighing Sales of Gold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department has denied a report that the United States is discussing the possibility of selling some of its gold reserves.

Commenting on a Washington Post report that the United States is considering such a move to cool speculation in world currency markets, a Treasury spokesman said: "There has been no contact or discussion with any foreign government on the subject of gold sales in recent days."

Diplomatic and monetary sources also reported that there is little feeling here to substantiate the possibility of a unilateral U.S. move to sell gold.

Trade Surplus In Germany Dips In Latest Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—West Germany's foreign trade surplus fell to 1.6 billion deutsche marks in January from 2.91 billion DM in December, but was higher than the 1.069-billion-DM surplus of January, 1972, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The office said that imports rose by 26 percent, or 2.39 billion DM, to 11.71 billion in January, compared with the same 1972 month, while exports showed a year-to-year increase of 28 percent, or 2.92 billion DM, to 13.31 billion DM.

Compared with December last year, imports rose 382 million DM, or 3 percent, while exports shipped back by 929 million DM, or 7 percent.

The office said that after taking the trade figures together with those for invisibles, preliminary Bundesbank estimates show a current-account balance-of-payments surplus of 200 million DM in January against a December surplus of 1.8 billion DM and a deficit of 200 million DM in January last year.

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State of North Carolina, Dept. IHT
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 6.)

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20¾	15 Dial Finl .54	10	166	19⅛	17¾	18	
43¾	29⅞ Diminil 1.30	9	54	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
21½	12 Dim Sinam 1	13	198	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
33½	29 Dia Sh pfC 2		2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
18⅛	15¾ Dia st D1.20		11	17	16¾	16¾	—1¼
13½	7¾ Dictaphn .30	15	73	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
55¼	33½ Dielzold .40b	24	16	46½	46½	46½	
17¾	11¼ DiGiorg .60	8	25	11¼	11¼	11¼	
104⅞	69½ Digital Equip	58	944	93⅛	90⅞	93¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	8⅛ Dillingm .40	17	20	13	9⅝	10	— ⅛
39¾	29¼ Dillon .80b	19	63	35	35	35	
123⅞	95 DisneyW .12	65	569	96⅛	95	95⅞	+ ⅛
26	13⅝ Disston .09e	18	43	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
49¼	33⅜ DistSeag .70	25	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
9¾	2¼ Diversfd In		131	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	25⅛ DivMo 2.60e	10	270	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛	
30	23 DrPeppr .72	63	80	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
83½	54 DomeM .80a	29	123	81¼	79½	80	— ⅝
9⅝	8 DomF 1.01e		34	8¾	8½	8¾	
13⅜	8¾ DomLtdJ .12	9	10	9	9	9	
39¼	19⅜ Doric Cp .32	8	5	22⅜	20⅜	22⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18⅝ Dorr Oliver	9	41	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅜ Dorsey .10	6	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
59½	48¼ DaverCo .84	15	23	49½	47¼	48½	+ ⅛
109	78 DryChm 1.80	25	123	105	103½	104	— 1
13¾	4⅜ DPF Inc		46	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
35⅜	26½ DravCp 1.50	9	4	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	39¾ Dressin 1.40	15	134	43⅞	43¼	43½	— ⅛
51¾	36⅛ Dres pf 2.20		141	45	45	45	
46½	33⅜ Drssr pfB 2		18	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
24¼	21 DrxlB 1.96e		22	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
28	12⅞ DrevfusCp 1	6	5	26	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
28	17¾ Dunnilev .48	16	329	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
25	21 Duk Pw 1.40	13	92	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
114½	108⅛ Duke pf9.70		2100	110	110	110	
111	104 Duke pf8.20		1	96½	96½	96½	—1½
103	91½ Duke pf6.75		1	96½	96½	96½	
81¾	63 DunBrd 1.64	29	33	79	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
23¾	10⅝ Duplin Corp	12	81	11⅝	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
658	144⅛ duPont 5.45p	29	345	174	165¾	170	— 4
57	51½ duPnl pf3.50		4	54¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
25⅛	22⅛ DuqLt 1.72	10	x70	23¾	23¾	23¾	
31½	27 Dx 4.19pf2.07		y200	28	27	27	—1
30⅛	26½ DuqLt 4pf 2		y210	28	27	27	—1
27	19½ Dymnin .20	14	36	21	21	21	— 2
10⅝	14⅛ viDynm Am		13	13	13	13	+ ⅛

E

32½	25⅞ EaslePic .97	10	15	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	
20⅞	14⅛ Eascobc .50b	8	13	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	14⅜ East Air Ln	11	1355	14⅝	13¾	14	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅛ EastGs .69i	15	207	27¼	26½	26⅝	
23½	19¾ EastUtil 1.50	10	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
95½	93⅛ EasKd 1.08a	41	483	141	139	139	—1
50	24⅛ Eaton 1.50a	9	82	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	29¼ Eclin Nt .92	31	46	36½	34½	34½	— ⅝
43⅛	25⅝ EcknKok .20	42	261	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
44⅝	25½ EckADC .24	28	37	33	31¾	31¾	—1¼
28⅛	13 EG&G .10	18	22	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
13½	5½ Elect Assoc		22	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
65¼	42¾ Electn Data	41	19	48⅜	47¾	47⅞	—1⅛
8½	3¼ El Mem Mg		173	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
71¼	55⅜ EMM pf.25k		75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	6¾ Elgin Nat		56	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
39	12 Elistir Ind	10	74	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
21½	16⅝ ElPasoNG 1	8	218	17	16⅞	16⅞	
39⅝	30¾ ElfraCp 1.28	8	x47	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	
96⅜	77¼ EmerEl 1.25	34	93	95	95	95¼	
66½	54 EmE pfB.90		10	x67	65⅝	65⅝	—1
67	39 EmeryA .54	59	1	x47	45⅞	46½	
17¾	12⅛ Emeryin .31	15	29	13	12⅞	12⅞	
40	25¼ Emhrt 1.20b	9	16	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝ EMILtd .16e	15	381	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
30	26⅛ EmDist 1.68	17	9	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
8	6⅛ EmD 5pf.50		x200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	11 EmpFin .68i	6	19	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21¾	10½ Empire Gas	8	11	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	19⅛ EnglhMn .40	16	125	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝ Ennis Busn	11	29	6¾	6¾	6¾	
55	39 Envirotch C	26	20	39⅜	39	39	
23⅝	17¾ Equimrk .60	10	5	34⅜	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	30⅜ EquitGs 2.40	10	11	66	65	65	
31¾	25 EquitL 2.31e	11	9	202	25⅝	24½	— ⅛
45½	25 EquityF .10e	9	5	30	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
48	25½ ESBInc 1.28	10	35	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
16	7¾ Esquire .30	6	10	7¾	7½	7½	
53¾	41½ Essxint 1.20	10	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
24¾	21¼ Essexint wi		1	21½	21½	21½	
14⅛	6⅜ Esterline .30	21	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
32½	33 EthylCp .90	6	14	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
48	36¾ Ethyl pf2.40	9	89	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	17 EvansPd .40	9	17	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
22½	16⅜ ExCellO 80	15	22	18	17½	18	
28⅜	11⅜ Exindcare	12	12	12⅝	12½	12½	
95⅜	68 Exxon 3.80e	13	660	87¼	86¼	89½	+ ⅛

F

20⅝	10¾ Fabrge .40	7	98	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
64⅞	26½ Fairch Cam	38	708	60⅞	57½	60¾	+ 3
14¼	9 Fair In .30e	7	42	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20¾	11 Fairmnt .50	9	x85	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5 Falstaf Brw		131	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅜	11 FmlyFin .60	9	130	12⅞	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10¼ Fanstel Inc	12	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
16½	9 Far Wst Fin	12	42	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30½	19¾ Farah Mfg		69	10⅜	10	10⅛	
46¾	23½ Fedders .50	118	8	40	23⅞	39⅜	
36⅝	22⅜ Federal 1.30	9	48	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	
32¾	26½ FedMog 1.80	16	28	27¼	26½	26¾	—1
27½	15⅞ FedN MI .36	7	679	16	15½	15⅞	— ¼
26⅜	19 FedPacEd 1	9	36	23¼	22⅝	23	
21½	17¼ FPap pfI 2		6	18	18	18	
18	8⅝ FdSign S .20	22	19	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
59	43⅜ FdDStr 1.04	21	216	50¾	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
11½	7⅛ Federal Dv	27	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
52⅛	31⅛ FerroCp .76	11	81	36⅜	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	15 Fibrebrd .76	9	27	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
38	23¾ FidAtl 3.16e	10	52	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	38⅞ FidUB 2.20b	10	1	46½	46½	46½	
29⅞	15⅞ FinFed 1.08	7	62	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅜ Firstone .86	9	90	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
34½	21½ FstChr 1.50	11	300	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
62⅝	32⅝ FstChIC 1.62	13	76	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	22¾ FstMI 2.20e	10	62	24⅝	24½	24½	
50	36⅜ FstBos 1.25	17	9	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
83	48⅛ FstCity 1.32	20	542	72¼	71¼	72	+ 1¼
42	25½ FstMSt 1.20	13	32	41¾	39⅞	40¾	+ ⅛
52½	36 FstPrn 1.20	13	32	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	23 FPaM 2.14e	11	69	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	43½ Fischbch .84	23	35	63	62¼	62½	— 1
22½	14½ FishFd .20	10	29	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	8⅝ Fishr Sci .16	11	29	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
49⅞	13¼ FleetEnt .12	12	247	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
15⅞	10 Fleming .50	8	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
39	24½ FlinKote 1	7	50	29⅜	28	28	
22½	16½ FlaEast .60	9	2100	68	63	63	
54⅝	36⅞ FlaPow 1.80	11	19	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	28⅛ FlaPwrL 1.10	13	178	39¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
42⅝	24⅛ FlSteel 1.03	5	11	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16⅜ FlorCp 1.44f	44	283	31½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
63½	47¾ Fluor pfB 3		5	56½	56½	56½	— 1
44⅛	24⅜ FlyTgr 1.48i	12	627	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19 FMC Cp .85	9	93	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
47½	35½ FMC pf2.25		1	36½	36½	36½	
17¾	8⅜ FdFair .20r		26	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14	10⅛ FoodCB .60	15	105	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13½	6¾ Foots Min		106	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
22½	15¾ FooteMin pf		250	18½	18½	18½	
9⅜	6⅞ FordM 2.80	7	814	67⅞	65⅛	65⅝	— ⅜
38	17 ForM Ks .84	7	212	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
45⅝	30½ FMK pfI.80		2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
67¾	45½ FtHowP .64	31	20	53⅜	51¾	52⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅛ Fost Wh .80	17	3	19⅛	19	19	
15¾	9⅝ Fst Whl pf		1	9	9	9	
41⅞	23 Foxboro .40	29	52	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
25⅛	15 FrnklnM .20	17	402	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	13 Frank St .20	7	39	13	13	13	
29¾	17⅝ FrepMin .80	23	79	26½	25¾	26	— ⅛
49⅛	29¼ Fruehf 1.20	10	71	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
57⅜	14 Fuqual .83i	7	309	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	— ⅛

G

32½	19¾ Gable Ind	7	69	19⅞	18	18½	— ⅛
15	3⅝ GAC Corp		67	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
37	15¼ GAF Cp 1.40	8	92	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅜ GAF pf 1.20		8	28	28	28	
11½	7¼ GamSk 1.50	7	93	31	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28⅛ GmS pf 1.75		1	30⅝	30½	30½	
43½	26¾ GmS pf 1.60		3	31½	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	33½ Gannett .25	35	115	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
30⅜	21¼ GardDen .20	16	65	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
23¾	16¾ Garlock .60	8	30	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
29⅞	15⅞ Gas Svc 1.12	9	9	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7½ Gateway In	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	7½ GCA Corp	26	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17	13⅛ Gemini Cp		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14⅜	13⅛ Gemini .16a		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
30¼	25⅛ GnAin 2.20e	19	12	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
56⅜	34⅜ GAmO .60b	19	50	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
35	39½ GATran 1.30	13	8	15	15	15	
15⅜	13⅜ GenBan .74	8	8	13	24	24	— ⅛
29¼	19 Gen Battery	9	13	24½	22	22	— ⅛
28¾	16⅞ GCab'e .80	11	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28¾	16⅞ GenCig 1.20	10	22	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	17 G Devel .63f	6	68	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
34⅞	19⅜ Gen Dynam	8	18	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
75⅞	58¼ GnElec 1.40	22	825	66⅞	65⅛	65⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6½ GFirpig .10e	163	151	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	23½ GnFood 1.40	12	52	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	13⅜ Gen Host .10	27	117	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	
25⅝	20¾ Gn Inst .50f		1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
42⅜	36 GnInstr pf 3	31	1	69	39⅛	39⅝	
39⅞	33½ GnMedic .12		69	35⅛	35¼	35¼	
67⅝	23⅜ GenMills 1	21	362	58⅛	57⅜	57⅝	
113	68 GMill pf1.25		1	97½	97½	97½	
83⅜	71½ GnMot 4.45e	9	1191	73⅞	72⅝	73	— ⅜
61⅜	54⅜ GMI pf 3.75		3	57	57½	57½	
25	14⅛ GenPort .60	8	43	15⅞	14½	14½	
24	20½ GPubUt 1.80		9	173	21¼	21	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛ Gen Refract		26	6½	6¾	6¾	
59½	34 GenSignal .65	16	78	45¾	44¾	45¼	— ⅛
19	3⅛ Gn SH Ind		1	4	4	4	
33	25⅛ GTel El 1.60	10	284	29⅛	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	16¾ GTFI pfI.25		x100	18	18	18	
20	18 GTFI pfI.30		250	18½	18½	18½	
35⅝	23 Gen Tire 1b	6	127	23	22	22	— ⅛
13⅝	12 Genesco .68		10	16⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13¼	12⅞ Genstar .70		20	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
69⅞	56⅛ GenuPP .80e	17	39	67	65⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
50½	36¾ GPacif .80b		17	221	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
106¾	100 GPwr pfI.72		x20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
43	21½ Gerber 1.15	10	34	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
116	86 GettyO 1.21e	27	63	110½	107½	109½	— 1
90¾	18 GllyO pfI.20		9	20⅜	20	20	
17⅜	13½ GlanPC .80	7	11	14¼	14	14	
25	20½ GibFin 1.12i	8	48	21¾	21¾	21¾	
15⅝	8 Glad Lewis		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
33⅛	20¾ GlfWdHl .45e	9	88	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
32½	17¾ Gilbert Flex	13	88	19⅝	19	19	— 1

H-I-J-K

39⅞	34½ HckWal 2.36	10	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
25	17⅜ HalPrint .80	7	12	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
155	67⅛ Halurt 1.12	36	47	149½	145⅜	147	— 1
.04⅜	13⅛ HamPap .50	22	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
16¾	8⅝ Hamond .40	9	9	10	10	10	
42⅛	10⅝ Hand mn .48	13	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	14¾ Hand Ha .72	13	67	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
223⅜	141⅜ HanesCp .60	7	15	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
60½	47⅜ HanaM 1.35	23	21	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
47	26⅛ Harcourt 1		221	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
22	12⅜ Hardees .16	15	1	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝ Hrnischfg 1	8	32	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
35⅜	22¼ Harrahs .22	22	43	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
59	42¼ Harris Int 1	18	34	43	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18⅜ Harsco Cp 1	7	32	13½	12¾	13	
32½	22 HrtfdMtrx .80	24	70	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	24¼ HartHk .20e	21	37	27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
34¼	22⅜ HawiiEl 1.55	11	32	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16½ Hayes Alb 1	19	10	16½	16½	16½	
13⅜	6⅞ Hazeltine		23	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅜ HCA Ind		49	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
63	35⅝ HelinTex .24	25	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	18⅜ Heckgln .08	15	26	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅝ Helena .32	39	223	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
32¼	23⅜ Geadrich 1	7	160	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	25 Godyear .92	9	333	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30¼	19½ GorJwlA .24	15	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
43¼	28⅜ GouldInc 1	21	221	31⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
30¼	24⅜ Graco 1.50	12	83	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
14¼	11½ GrnbrgM .60	17	3	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅛ GrandUn .88	18	48	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
22	13½ Grandlnd .20	14	41	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅝ Granity 1.50	7	33	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
32¼	23⅝ GranWR 1.50	14	41	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
46¾	34¼ GraniW 1.50	14	10	41	39⅝	40	— ⅛
41⅝	22 GrayDr 1.20	10	44	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	16½ GiAAir 2.72c	13	42	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
22½	14⅝ Grt AlPac		12	18½	18	18	— ⅛
39⅞	25 GILkD 1.20a	16	8	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛ GINrir 1.16e		7	11	10¾	10⅞	
57	43½ GINNck 1.60	9	183	22¾	21	21⅝	— ⅛
26	23¼ GIWFin .36e		25	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19⅛	6¼ GIWsUnt pf		5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21⅛	12½ GrCGiant 1	11	131	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	16½ Greyhd 1.04	9	110	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3½ Greyhnd wt		114	13½	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
26½	12⅜ Grocer .50	8	57	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	8 Grumman		99	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅛
45⅛	19¾ Guardian In	23	23	44	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	34⅞ GurMI 4.20e	10	23	46	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
59¾	41½ G flHold .50	9	51	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
20	22 GulfOil 1.50	11	867	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	5¾ Gulf Resrce	14	140	10	9¼	9½	— ⅛
15¼	7½ GlRes pfA		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛ GlRs pfB .52k		5	57	57	57	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛ GtStUtl 1.04	12	453	19⅝	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
64⅛	38½ GtWSu pf4.40		x70	61	60	61	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅞ GulfWn .84	7	x175	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅞ GtWInd wt		217	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
186⅛	114¼ GtWFd 3.50		x1	140	140	140	
87⅛	61¼ GtWFd pf 3.87		x1	56	56	56	—1¼
81⅛	61¼ GtWFd pf5.75		x2	75½	75¾	75¾	
131¼	84 Gulton Ind	229	32	77½	62⅜	63⅜	

H-I-J-K

39⅞	34½ HckWal 2.36	10	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
25	17⅜ HalPrint .80	7	12	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
155	67⅛ Halurt 1.12	36	47	149½	145⅜	147	— 1
.04⅜	13⅛ HamPap .50	22	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
16¾	8⅝ Hamond .40	9	9	10	10	10	
42⅛	10⅝ Hand mn .48	13	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	14¾ Hand Ha .72	13	67	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
223⅜	141⅜ HanesCp .60	7	15	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
60½	47⅜ HanaM 1.35	23	21	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
47	26⅛ Harcourt 1		221	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
22	12⅜ Hardees .16	15	1	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝ Hrnischfg 1	8	32	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
35⅜	22¼ Harrahs .22	22	43	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
59	42¼ Harris Int 1	18	34	43	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18⅜ Harsco Cp 1	7	32	13½	12¾	13	
32½	22 HrtfdMtrx .80	24	70	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	24¼ HartHk .20e	21	37	27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
34¼	22⅜ HawiiEl 1.55	11	32	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16½ Hayes Alb 1	19	10	16½	16½	16½	
13⅜	6⅞ Hazeltine		23	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅜ HCA Ind		49	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
63	35⅝ HelinTex .24	25	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	18⅜ Heckgln .08	15	26	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅝ Helena .32	39	223	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
32¼	23⅜ Geadrich 1	7	160	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
34¼	22⅜ HawiiEl 1.55	11	32

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	10⅝	Systron Don	11	35	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
9¼	43¾	Taft Brd .60	17	28	44¼	43⅝	43⅝—	¾
5¼	14½	Talcott 1.10	12	19	17⅝	17	17⅜+	⅜
5¾	9⅝	Talley! .30r	8	87	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅛
8¼	14	Talley pfB 1		8	14¼	14	14 —	¼
6¼	18	TampaE .84	12	49	20⅝	20½	20½—	¼
9	22	Tandz Corp	19	184	34⅝	32¼	33¼—	1
1	16½	TappanC .40	8	29	17⅝	17	17 —	¼
8½	14¾	Technicon C	23	20	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
5½	32¾	Tektrnx .10e	22	101	39⅝	37⅝	38⅝—	1
3	8⅛	Telecor .27b	7	62	8⅛	7¾	8 —	⅛
8¼	15⅝	Tledyne .59t	9	179	16⅝	16⅛	16½—	¼
1½	74	Tledyne pf 6		3	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
4⅝	3⅞	Telex Cp	29	145	4¼	4	4⅛	
2⅛	19	Templel .32	12	16	19½	19	19¼+	¼
0⅝	23	Tnneco 1.36	10	202	27⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅝
8⅞	5½	Tennec wt A		201	6¼	6	6⅛	
2¼	89½	Tnnec pf5.50		12	100⅜	99½	100 —	¾
3½	30¾	Tesoro Pet	12	327	38⅝	35⅝	36⅝—	1⅝
3½	29½	Texaco 1.72	11	811	39⅝	38¼	38⅞—	1
7⅝	39	TexETr 1.58	17	278	57	56¼	55½—	1
0	27¾	TexGaT 1.58	10	97	34	33¼	33½—	½
9⅝	28⅝	TxGs pf1.50		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
5¾	14¾	TexGlfIn .63	24	824	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
5	22¾	Texasind 1b	9	4	24¼	24	24¼	
3	117¼	Txasinst .84	40	190	177⅝	173⅝	174¼—	4⅝
0¼	27¾	TexOil G .07	38	115	29⅝	29	29 —	1
2¾	18	TexPLd .54e	5	2	19	18⅞	19	
6	25¾	TexUt 1.04	16	300	31½	31⅛	31¼	
5⅛	19¼	Textl Ind	12	21	27⅛	26½	26½—	⅝
2¾	25⅝	Textron .96	11	47	26⅝	26⅛	26½—	¼
5¾	34⅝	Textr pf2.08		14	36	35⅝	35⅝—	¾
5¼	26½	Textr pf1.40		13	27¾	27¼	27¼—	¾
2	14¾	Thiokol .40a	8	104	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
5	50⅝	ThmBet 1.12	33	28	97½	96	96½—	¾
4¾	14½	Thomln .40b	11	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
9½	19	ThompJW 1	8	10	18¾	18	18 —	1
16⅝	9½	ThriftyD .37	10	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	22⅝	TI Corp 1.32	8	42	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	1⅛
9¼	25⅛	TidwatM .50	18	48	35	34¼	34½—	¾
4¾	40¼	Time In 1.90	19	74	40⅞	39⅝	40⅜+	½
7⅞	19½	TimeMir .26	15	70	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	1⅝
1⅝	37⅝	Timkn 1.80a	10	42	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
27	18¼	TishRlt .40b	20	71	19¼	19	19¼+	¼
5⅝	16⅞	Tod Ship .80		21	20¼	19¾	20¼+	¼
1¾	26⅛	TledoE 1.92	9	13	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
3⅞	23	Tool RshEn	14	137	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	¼
8⅞	12¾	ToofRol .40b	13	11	15⅝	15	15¼—	¼
7½	63⅝	TraneCo .96	20	83	63⅝	63½	63¾	
8½	34½	Tran U 1.33	14	30	37½	37	37½+	½
9⅝	24⅝	Trans W Air	19	295	36¼	35	35⅞—	⅝
34	25½	TrWAir pf 2		6	27	26⅝	27 —	⅛
6⅝	10⅝	TranWd Fin	7	31	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
3½	14⅛	Tranem .55b	11	542	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
47	32¼	Travelrs .84	9	152	34⅛	33½	34 +	½
57½	43	Travelr pf 2		10	45	44½	45 —	½
21⅛	10⅛	TrvLdg .25a	15	19	10¾	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
34½	27⅞	TriCon 2.27e		63	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞+	⅛
37	27	TrSoM 2.57e	11	20	33¼	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
20	14	Trianglin .80	12	22	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	¾
29½	16	TringP .15e	7	28	17	16⅝	16¾	
25⅞	12	Trinityln .56	10	196	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛—	¼
60⅝	39¼	Tropicana	42	275	42¼	40¾	41¼—	2
38	28½	TRW In 1.04	12	71	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
87¼	72¼	TRW pf4.50		2	74½	74	74 —	½
91½	76	TRW pf4.40		24	75½	74½	74⅝—	1¼
16⅞	11⅝	TucsGE .78	9	192	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¾
17	8⅝	Twt Cent	11	137	9¼	8⅝	9 —	⅝
32⅝	21	TylerCp .20	7	37	21⅛	20⅝	20½—	1

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1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅝	22	UAL Inc	27	277	22½	21¾	22¼+	⅛
28	19⅝	UARCO 1.10	11	20	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅝
23⅞	17½	UGI Cp 1.32	9	20	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
30	16¼	UMCInd .78	9	35	17¾	17½	17¼—	⅝
16⅝	9⅝	Unarco .40	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
53¾	36½	UnNV 1.49e	10	3	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝+	⅝
49	35⅝	U Camp 1.08	17	x40	45¾	45¼	45¼+	⅛
52	41⅞	UnCarbide 2	13	217	45¼	44⅛	44⅝—	⅝
45⅝	34	UnCmr 1.26	9	16	35⅝	35	35¼—	½
25½	7⅝	Union Corp	12	169	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	13	148	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
28½	14⅛	Un Fidelity	10	90	17	16⅛	16⅛+	1⅛
41¾	27⅝	UnOCal 1.60	10	250	37⅝	37¼	37¼—	¼
55⅝	40	UOCa pf2.50		38	49⅝	49¼	49¼—	⅜
70½	47¼	UnPac Cp 2	12	192	57¼	55⅝	57⅛—	½
13⅝	9⅝	UnPac pf.47		52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅞	29¾	Unionam .80	12	49	32⅝	31⅝	32½—	⅝
19¾	13⅛	Uniroyal .70	8	147	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝—	⅛
108⅜	100½	Uniryal pf 8		z70	104½	104	104½+	½
29¾	4½	Unishops	66	108	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
49	28⅝	Unit Air 1.80	9	48	38⅛	38⅛	38¼—	⅛
16	9	Unit Brands	14	109	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
17	14	UBrd pf1.20		6	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
10⅞	8⅛	UnitCp .70e		25	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
15	9⅛	UnitFin Cal	8	44	11⅛	10⅛	10½—	⅝
31	15⅝	UnitGas .84	11	13	25⅝	25½	25¼	
34⅝	27⅛	Utilum 2.24	9	7	33	32⅝	32⅞—	½
16⅞	7⅝	Unit Ind .32	7	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
8⅞	6	Unitin pf.42		1	6	6	6 —	⅛
39⅝	22	Unitinn .10	22	17	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅝
61	43⅝	UnJersBk 2	12	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
30⅝	20½	UnNM 1.30	8	81	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	½
16⅛	9¼	Un Nuclr	32	73	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
37⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min	47	70	2⅝	2¼	2¼+	¼
27¾	16⅛	n Rflng .15	9	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
48⅝	39	USDG 2.28	10	137	39⅝	38⅝	38¾—	⅞
39¾	31½	USFor 6.07e		17	37⅞	36⅝	37⅞+	¾
35¼	21½	US Frgt 1.40	10	63	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
33½	23	USGyps 1.60	8	198	25½	24¾	25 —	⅝
35	28⅛	USGy pf1.80		12	28	28	28 —	⅝
37	13⅝	USHome .12	7	43	14⅝	14	14⅝+	¼
28¼	16⅝	US Ind .65	7	128	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
35½	24⅝	USLeasg .20	25	2	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅝
29¾	18⅝	US Shoe .95	9	87	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅞
34⅝	27⅝	USSteel 1.60	10	156	30⅝	29¾	30¼	
26⅞	15½	USTobac .64	11	43	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
24¼	16⅝	UniTel 1	13	56	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
8	5	UnTel wt		25	6	6	6	
33⅝	23½	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	26½	26⅛	26½	
35⅝	25	UnTel pf1.50		2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅝
18	9	Unitrode Co	14	81	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	
37½	29	U Leaf 1.56	8	2	31¾	31⅛	31⅛—	⅝
25½	15¼	Univ Oil Pd	14	199	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
27	7	Univ Cmptg		359	11⅜	10	10¼—	1⅛
132	70½	Upjhn 1.60a	38	97	121⅜	120½	120½—	½
20¼	11½	UrisBldg .40		120	12¾	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
75¾	44	USLIFE .54	22	144	67	65½	65½—	1½
23¾	14¼	USM atp .40	12	29	19⅛	19	19¼—	⅛
33⅜	26	USM pf2.10		3	30	29¾	29¾—	¾
20¼	17¾	USM pf1.50		z150	19¼	18⅝	19¼	
91	63¾	Utahlnf .84a	32	78	88⅞	88¼	88⅝—	¼
38	30	UtahPw 2.08	9	52	36⅝	36¼	36⅝—	¼
31½	22⅛	UVInd 1	7	55	25½	24⅝	25¼+	¾
25	20	UV In pf1.26		4	21½	21½	21½	
23⅝	13½	Varian Assc	22	88	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅝
27¼	16⅝	VCA Cp .44	12	55	17¼	16⅝	17⅛—	¼
42½	27⅝	Veeder 1.60	9	x10	29⅞	29⅝	29	
19½	11½	VndoCo .30e	16	9	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅝
34¼	27⅛	VF Corp .59	15	32	27½	27	27½—	¼
28½	13⅛	Viacom Int	24	51	13⅛	12¾	13 —	⅝
24⅝	14⅝	VictCmp .50	18	37	15¼	14⅛	14½—	¾
24¼	16⅝	VaEPw 1.12	10	188	21⅝	21	21 —	¼
115	109¾	VaEP pf8.84		z200	114	112½	112½+	¼
106¼	99½	VaEP pf7.72		z150	103½	103	103 —	1
103¾	101¾	VE 72 pf7.72		z2150	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝+	⅞
74¾	66	VaE&Pp f 5		z20	72¼	72¼	72¼+	1¼
61	53½	VaEP pf4.20		z100	58	58	58 +	2½
34⅞	13⅝	Vornado .97t	6	223	13⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅝
27¼	17	VSICorp .48	10	9	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
28⅝	23	VulMat 1.08	9	21	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
15¼	10⅝	VWR Un .48	16	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
60⅝	52	WebR pf4.50		z100	57¼	57¼	57¼—	¾
45	35⅝	Wachova .62	17	26	38⅝	38½	38½—	⅛
35⅞	25⅝	WchRI 2.63e	10	71	28⅝	27½	27⅞—	½
28	17½	Walgreen 1	10	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
54½	41½	WlkrH 1.2a	15	8	52	51¾	52 —	¼
26	23⅝	WallBus .40	18	94	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
24	15½	WallMur .60	6	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
35	23	WalMart Str	47	16	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
63	23	Wang Labs	32	110	23½	21⅛	22 —	1
14⅜	8¼	Ward Foods		42	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
25	16⅛	Warnaco .60	7	69	15⅛	15⅜	16⅛—	
22	12½	WrnerCo .50	10	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
30¼	26⅝	WrnCom .25	12	238	27¼	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
172	96¼	WrnC pf4.25		2	97	97	97 —	1
100	54	WrnC pf1.25		8	54½	53½	54⅛—	½
110½	77⅛	WarLb 1.30a	34	191	108	106½	106⅝—	1
43¼	33¼	WarnSwa 1	24	23	36⅛	35⅝	36 —	½
26½	21⅝	WashGs 1.80	14	28	24¼	24	24 —	¼
20	14¼	WashStl .92	7	1	17½	17½	17½	
22½	20⅛	WasWP 1.44	10	36	21⅛	20⅞	21	
48¼	25½	Watkin Jhns	20	90	25⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
13½	9⅞	Way Gos .76	10	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Wean Unit		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15	9¼	Weathrd .40	8	24	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
11	6⅞	Webb Del E	9	98	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
29⅛	13⅝	WellMcL .50	7	7	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
27⅞	16¼	WelsMkt .48	11	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
4⅛	2	Welbilt Corp		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
29½	23⅝	WellsFar .86	12	173	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
26	23	WllFM 1.97e	11	32	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
27⅞	16⅝	WellsRG .60	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	13¼	WescoF .03r	8	292	17⅛	17	17¼+	⅛
31¼	21¾	West Tra .60	11	8	21½	21¼	21¼—	½
65½	59	WPP pf 4.50		z40	61½	61¼	61½+	¼
31⅞	21⅝	WslPtPep 1	9	5	22¾	22½	22¾	
17⅛	10	WnAirL .10r	11	145	10	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
39¼	29¼	WnBnc 1.40	10	113	31⅞	31¼	31¾+	½
23¼	10⅝	Wn Pac Ind	14	44	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
69½	30¼	WnUnln 1.40	11	240	30½	30¼	30⅜—	½
86	76	Wn Un pf 6		x1	79½	79½	79½+	1
134½	75¼	WnUn pf4.60		2	77	76	76 +	½
54⅞	36½	WestgEl .97	16	723	37	36¼	36½—	⅛
64	57⅝	Wst E pf3.80		z80	62	62	62	
27⅝	13	Wstvco 1.05	18	29	22¾	22⅛	22¾+	¼
40¼	28⅝	Wyberg 1.20	9	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
57⅝	42¾	Weyerhs .86	20	87	48	47⅝	48 +	⅝
57¼	48¾	Wyhr pf2.75		12	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅝
32⅞	17⅝	WhelFry .40	17	135	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞—	1⅝
24¼	15⅝	WheelPlt St	6	12	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
65	55	WhelPit pf 6		z40	64¼	63½	63½—	½
54	45½	WhelPit pf 5		z420	52½	52	52½	
40	29½	Whirlpol .55	15	251	30½	30	30½	
27⅛	15⅛	WhilCon .50	8	1557	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅝
45	36½	WhtCn pfA 3		1	41	41	41 —	½
41½	34½	WhtC pfC 3		24	38½	38½	38½	
29½	11¾	White Motor	15	131	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
14⅝	5⅛	Whittaker	15	216	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
53⅝	21⅝	WickesCrp 1	12	80	22½	22¼	22⅝+	¼
10⅛	6	WiebtSt .25b	12	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
59¼	37¼	WillRoss .48	26	10	37¾	37¼	37¼—	½
55⅝	35	Williams Co	10	109	46½	46	46⅝—	⅝
36¼	22⅝	Wms Co wt		37	27⅝	26½	27½+	⅝
50½	34	Wms C pf1.80		2	42	41½	41½—	2
42	33¼	WinnDx 1.20	18	44	39	38¾	38¾	
49	38½	WinnDix B		4	45	45	45 —	½
48¼	17	Winnebago	23	670	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
26½	21¼	WisEIP 1.60	8	19	23½	23¼	23⅞+	⅛
114¾	110¼	WisE pf8.90		z40	113	112½	112½—	1½
18¾	15¾	WiscPS 1.20	9	18	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
30	21	WitcoCh .98	9	18	21⅞	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
11¾	4½	WolvWW .10	9	65	5½	5	5¼—	¼
25⅝	15	Wometco .48	14	24	15⅛	15	15⅛	
19¾	14½	WoodsCp .48	11	x13	17¼	17	17 —	½
47¼	24½	Wolwth 1.20	9	369	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	⅝
67¾	38½	Wolw pf2.20		20	39¼	38½	38½—	¼
14⅝	5⅞	World Arwy	13	39	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
159¼	116⅝	Wrigly 4.80a	13	5	127	126½	126½—	¾
171⅞	120½	XeroxCp .84	50	x560	159¾	153	158⅝—	3⅛
34⅝	20¼	Xtra Inc	9	10	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
18⅞	10	YngStl Door	24	5	10	10	10	
46¾	32¾	ZaleCorp .68	15	42	32½	31¼	31½—	1¼
38⅜	24⅝	Zapata Corp	9	295	29⅛	27⅞	29 +	1⅛
39¾	20⅝	Zayre Corp	8	37	20⅞	20¼	20½—	½
56⅝	39¾	ZenithR 1.40	16	285	42⅝	42¼	42⅜—	¼
37	14⅝	Zurn Ind .28	17	49	16⅛	15¾	15¾	

All these bonds having been subscribed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

KD 25,000,000 (Equiv. U.S. $84,000,000)

19 Years
7% Kuwaiti Dinar Bonds of 1973
to be repaid 1978-1992

Managed and underwritten by:

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February, 1973

242,000 Shares

NDC National Data Corporation

Common Stock
$.125 Par Value

Salomon Brothers
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc.
F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.
Basle Securities Corporation
Alex. Brown & Sons
Burnham & Company Inc.
Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated
Robert Fleming Incorporated
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
W. E. Hutton & Co.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
Paribas Corporation

Banque Rothschild
Cazenove Incorporated
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Rowe & Pitman, Inc.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 26, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
520	Abitibi	$11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
750	Acklands	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
3567	Alta Gas T	$17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
25	Alta Nat	$21	21	21	
3570	Algo Cent	$14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
1100	Arsu SC pr	$14⅝	14¼	14¼—	½
2026	All Sugar	$6⅝	6⅛	6½—	¼
9180	Bank N S	$35¼	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
8319	Bell Canad	$43¾	43½	43½—	⅛
317	BC Forest	$33	33	33 +	¼
4350	Block Bros	320	315	315	
18800	Bovis Cor	290	270	270	—10
5670	BP Can	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	
165	Burns Fds	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2800	Ca'gary P	$29½	29⅛	29½+	⅛
25	Can Malt	$30½	30½	30½	
700	C Packrs	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1150	Can Perm	$23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
3703	C Cablesy	$19	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
650	C Hydro	$12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
2510	C Imp Bank	$31½	31	31½—	½
11600	C Ind Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
255	Cdn Tire	$66½	66¼	66½	
5525	Celanese	420	413	420	— 5
235	C Hol'day I	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1500	Con Bldg	310	295	295	—10
14376	Cons Gas	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
625	Crush Intl	$16	16	16 +	⅛
5378	Dofasco	$27½	27	27 —	½
1675	Dom Store	$15¼	15	15 —	½
450	Dupont	$33	33	33	
2900	Dylex L A	$11⅝	10⅞	11½+	⅛
1446	Falcon	$69¾	69	69 —	½
3400	Fed Grain	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
865	Fraser	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9525	Gen Distrb	$32⅝	32¼	32⅝+	½
210	GL Paper	$21½	21½	21½	
1775	Gt W Life	$76½	75½	75½—	⅛
575	Greyhnd	$23¼	22½	22½—	¾
1050	Guar Trst	$14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
3761	Gulf Can	$34⅞	34¼	34¾+	¼
2215	Hawker S	425	420	425	
3250	H Bay Co	$20¼	19⅞	20	
525	Huron Eri	$33	32	32	—1½
4250	IAC	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	
100	Indusmin	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
700	Inland Gas	$13	12½	12½—	¼
1415	Intpr Pipe	$28¼	27½	27⅜—	½
1640	Inv Grp A	$11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
10503	Kaps Tran	$9⅛	9	9⅛—	¼
18050	Kaiser Re	215	203	200	—15
1165	Labatt	$29	28⅞	29 +	¼
1000	LOnt Cem	370	365	370	+10
350	Laura Sec	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
900	Lob Co A	$6½	6¼	6½	
1010	Lob Co B	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
510	Loeb M	480	480	480	
4803	MB Ltd	$3[illegible]	29½	30 +	¼
300	M Lf Mills	$18½	18½	18½	
1400	Met Stores	$24⅝	24½	24½	
3841	Moore	$51½	50¾	51 —	⅝
100	Morse A	$11	11	11 —	⅛
11335	Noranda	$49¾	49⅝	49½—	¼
4782	Nor Cll G	$11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
965	OSF Ind	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1212	Oshawa A	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	
2000	Pembln A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
356	Petrofina	$30½	30	30 —	¾
3250	Reed Oslr	$11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
1800	Rothman	$15⅛	14¼	14¼—	1
1000	Scotts	$21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
1005	Secdr Cap	75	75	75 +	3
3531	Shell Can	$54⅝	53	53 —	1
3225	Simpsons	$33	32½	32½—	½
225	Simpson S	$47½	49¾	49½+	¼
3800	Slater Stl	$11¾	11¼	11¼—	¾
14934	Stelco	$34½	34	34½	
605	Teledyne	5	490	490	—10
2510	Texaco	$67¼	66½	67¼+	¾
1505	Thom Nes	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
2356	Tor Dm Bk	$32½	32⅛	32⅛—	½
1840	Traders A	$20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
3522	Tr Can PL	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
640	Trans Mt	$21⅝	21½	21⅝+	¼
990	Un Carbid	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
7183	Un Gas	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
2250	Union Oil	$17	17	17	
950	Van Der	$11⅛	10¾	10¾—	⅛
400	Wainoco O	$7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
1265	Weldwod	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1559	Wstburne	$16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
500	W Cdn Seed	$6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
1515	Westmine	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
2325	Weston	$22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
1360	White Pas	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
350	Woodwd A	$30⅝	30¼	30¼—	⅛

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7380	Agnico E	365	330	340	—10
6514	Bet.m	$17¼	16½	16½—	¼
2700	Bra'or Res	285	270	275	—10
1520	Brenda M	570	550	550	—10
25935	Brunswk	465	450	465	+15
27650	Camflo	560	535	550	—30
2003	C Tung	191	191	191	— 9
2300	Cassiar	$13½	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
10650	Chemalloy	355	350	350	—10
1156	Coldstm	415	400	400	—15
3650	C Morisn	220	216	217	— 3
11400	C Rambler	325	315	320	+10
1930	Conwest	750	735	740	+10
1700	Cop Fields	169	165	165	— 4
1050	Craigmt	645	635	640	+10
1116	Denison	$32½	32¼	32½	
10956	Dicknsn	310	275	285	—35
2450	East Sull	295	291	295	+ 5
4690	Falcon C	$14	13⅝	14	
3875	Gnt Mascl	395	390	390	— 5
3785	Gibraltar	$11½	11⅛	11½	
3570	Granduc	355	345	355	+15
610	Hollinger	$46½	46½	46½+	⅛
1506	Int Mogul	$15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
6045	Kerr Add	$12	11¾	11¾—	¼
500	Liberian	$12	12	12 +	⅛
2025	LL Lac	205	200	205	— 4
13250	Madeline	445	435	440	+ 5
1850	Mattgmi	$37⅝	37	37 —	¼
1220	Newconx	650	650	650	
20600	Orchan	550	545	545	
31495	Pamour	420	395	400	—20
310	Patino N V	$26	25	25	—1½
990	Pine Point	$31	30½	30½—	⅛
2769	Placer	$55¼	54⅝	55 —	1
6500	Rayrock	116	114	114	+ 2
14350	Sherritt	$17⅝	17	17½—	½
22265	Igma	$13¼	12	12	— 2
3350	Steep R	205	201	201	— 9
3584	Sullivan	299	293	295	+ 2
2133	Teck Cor A	425	420	425	— 5
1900	Teck Cor B	400	395	395	— 5
2100	U Keno	450	425	425	—15
56404	U Siscoe	665	615	630	+35
7620	Upp Can	292	283	282	—10
4153	West Mine	290	285	288	+ 3
800	Yk Bear	383	375	375	—10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
905	Almlnex	645	625	625	—15
1702A	Quasar P	$19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
500	Candel Oil	$12½	12½	12½—	½
2610	Chieftan D	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
233	Clarcan	825	800	800	—20
633	Francana	$10⅞	10¼	10¼—	¼
1140	Gt COlisds	900	890	890	— 5
100	Gr Plains	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
16165	Houston O	370	355	365	+20
10300	Nat Pete	70	66	66	— 4
4300	PanCan P	$15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
12401	Pan Ocean	$15⅞	15⅜	15½	
2030	Petrol	138	138	138	— 2
5100	Place G	68	66	66	
1230	Siebens	$14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
1300	Spooner	62	62	62	+ 1
3450	Sundale O	820	805	805	
5420	Voyager P	645	640	645	—40

Total sales 2,734,451 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
750	Algoma	$15⅝	15¾	15⅝—	⅛
	Bombard	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
1545	Brinco	$6⅛	6	6	
830	Com BusM	$15	14¾	14¾	
1637	Con Bath	$19	19	19 —	⅛
1105	Crn Zell A	$22	22	22 —	¼
730	Fncl Col	$12	12	12 —	⅛
130	Gaz Metro	$5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
356	Imasco	$31¾	31¾	31¾—	¼
903	Ivaco	$24	24	24	
603	Laur Fin	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
930	Molson A	$28½	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
270	Molson B	$29½	28⅞	28½+	½
1753	Phoenix C	665	660	660	
338253	Power Cp	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
1132	Price Co	$15⅝	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
1033	Rapid Data	$11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
300	Rolland A	$8	8	8 —	¼
1796	Royal Bank	$35⅛	34¾	34¾—	½
25	Royal Trust	$54	54	54	+1¾
1003	St L Colum	150	150	150	
1883	Steinberg A	$29½	29⅛	29½—	⅛

Total sales 1,719,502 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	99¾	100¾
Am.Brands 8-81	101	102
Anglo-Am 7½-87	95½	97½
Amax 8-76	102½	103½
Amax 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
ASEA 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Ashland 8-87	97¾	106¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	99½	100½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¾	101¾
B.N.P. 8¼-77	102½	103½
Barclay 8¼-86	103	104
Beecham 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
BICC 7¾-[illegible]	96½	97½
Borg Warn 8-79	101¾	102¾
Borregaard 8¾-8[illegible]	102	103
CN PTT 8-86	100¾	101¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	105¼	106¼
Carrier 8-87	99¾	100¾
C Lafarge 8¾-86	102⅝	103⅝
C.F.E 8-87	97½	98½
Com Union	102½	103½
Cont Oil 7-80	97	98
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103¾	104¾
Copen City 8-84	102½	104
Copen Coun 7¾-87	97½	98½
Copen Tel 8½-86	102	103
Corning 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Cut Ham 8-87	99¾	100¾
Denmark 9-82	106	107
Denmark 7½-90	97¾	95¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Dupont 7½-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	104	105
E.I.B. 7½-84	98½	100
E.I.B. 8½-86	106¾	107¾
E.I.B. 7½-90	98	99
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	102¼	103¼
Escom 8½-86	101¼	102¼
FinMtgBk 8½-86	102	103
Ford 8-81	101¾	102¾
Gen. Mills 8-86	100	101
Ge. Mot 8¼-76	102¾	103¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	107½	108½
Grang s 8½-89	101	102
Grolier 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Gte 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Guar Roy 8-87	99¾	100¾
Hass 8-78	100¾	101¾
Hass 8¾-86	104	105
Hambros 7¾-87	97½	101½
Helsinki 8¾-86	102½	103½
Hill Samuel 8½-[illegible]	102½	103½
Iceland 8-87	96¾	97¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	97½	98½
I.N.I. 8-87	98	99
Iraland 8½-89	99	100
I.S.E. 8¼-86	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	100½	101½
Kimberley 8 96	104¼	105¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	101¾	102¾
Lyons 8¾-86	104	105
Metro Est 8¾-86	102	103
Monsanto 8¾-85	104	105
Mount Isa 8¾-86	102	103
Newfoundld 8½-86	102	103
Nickel (Le) 9-[illegible]	104	105
Norg KomBk 7½-	96¾	97¾
Ontario 8¼-86	103½	104½
Oslo 8¼-86	102	103
Otis Elv 8¾-85	103¾	104¾
Owens Corn 8-86	107	109
Pekolna 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Pennwalt 8-[illegible]	99¾	100¾
Petronor 8½-86	101	102
Phil Morris 8-78	101¾	102¾
Phil Morris 8½-86	136¾	137¾
Plessey 8½-86	101¼	102¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Queensld 8½-86	101½	102½
Ralston 7½-87	97¼	98¼
Rank 8¾-85	104	105
Richardson 8¾-85	104¼	105¼
S.A.S. 8-88	100	101
Scott 8¾-86	104¼	105¼
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	98¾	99¾
St Africa 8-87	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	103¾	101¾
Textron 7¾-87	97½	98½
Trans. Ocean 8½-86	102	103
Transocean 8-84	101¾	102¾
Transocean 8-86	102½	103½
Transocean 7½-87	98	99
T.R.W. 8¾-86	104½	105½
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98½
Union Oil 7½-87	98½	99½
Utah 8-87	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	100½	102½
Wellcome 8½-87	101½	102½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	101¾	102¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	75½	76½
Am Med 5½-92	92½	93½
Amexco 4¼-87	116	117
Am Mot 6-92	108	110
Amoco 5½-84	123¼	122
[illegible]	97	98
Alusuisse 4¾-87	89½	91
Amer Can 4¾-88	85	87
Am Tob 5¼-88	114	115
Ashland 5-88	99¾	100¾
BroadHale 4¾-87	105½	105½
Chevron 5-88	123¼	124¼
Chesebg 6¼-84	163	164½
Chrysler 4¾-88	76½	77½
Chrysler [illegible] 88	86½	87½
Cont Tel 5½-88	102	103
Cummins Int 6¼-	100½	101½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	106	107
Equity F 5½	80¾	81¾
EastKodak 4½-88	152½	154
Fedders 5-92	85½	86½
Fed Dept 4½-85	123½	122
Firestone 5-88	101¼	102¼
Ford 5-83	107	108
Ford 6-86	115½	116½
Genelec 4¾-85	111½	112½
GenElec 4¼-87	103¼	104¼
Gen Foods 4⅞-8[illegible]	93½	94½
GenShr[illegible]	109	110
Gillette 4¾-82	102½	103½
Halliburt 4½-87	131½	132½
Honeywell 5-83	112	114
Honeywell 6-86	111	112
I.S.E. 5-88	110¼	111½
I.S.E. 6½-89	111¾	112¾
J Logan 4¾-83	102	103
Leasco 5-88	62	63
Leasco 5-89	61¼	62¼
LTV 5-88	51½	52½
MarMidland 5-88	99	100
Mass Mut 6¼-87	99	100
Michelin 6-85	169½	170½
Miles 4¾-93	110	111
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110½	111½
Motorola 4½-83	151	152½
Murphy Oil [illegible]	118	119
Nabisco 5¼-88	107	108
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	100½
ParAm 5¼ [illegible]	76½	77½
Penney JC 4½-87	117½	118½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	122½	123½
R.C.A. 5-88	93½	94½
Revlon 4¾-83	108½	109½
Revlon 4⅞-87	105¼	106¼
Reynolds M 5-88	75	76
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	109¾	110¼
Texaco 4½-88	102¼	103¼
20th Cent 5-87	61¼	62¼
UnCarb 4¾-82	103	104
WardFd 5¾-88	68	69½
WrnLam 4½-87	122	123

Bondtr. Ie—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	
Yesterday	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	103.38	97.05	133.70

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	140.0	138.9	143.7	135.3
Brussels	159.26	159.20	162.48	154.66
Frankfurt	146.13	145.87	154.21	143.53
London 30	451.5	452.8	509.5	443.7
London 500	192.03	191.89	217.35	190.13
Milan	103.66	102.33	103.66	95.18
Paris	104.0	104.2	106.9	98.8
Sydney	562.85	566.39	637.27	563.81
Tokyo (n)	390.46	390.46	422.48	370.27
Tokyo (o)	5129.31	5118.73	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	396.9	399.9	418.8	396.9

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 26, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	83.00	80.70	— 4.30
Zurich	84.00	81.00	— 5.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	80.66	80.86	— 3.00

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 26, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Yen Price
Asahi Glass	367	Matsu El Wks	705
Canon Camera	329	Mitsubi Hvy In.	210
Dai Nip. Print.	416	Mitsubi Corp.	566
Fuji Bank	—	Mitsui Co	550
Fuji Photo	405	Mitsukoshi	650
Hitachi	226	Nippon Elec.	252
Honda Motor	839	Sharp	228
C. Itoh	875	Shiseido	848
Jap. Air Lines	—	Sony Corp.	4,520
Kansai El P	1,110	Sumitomo Bk	837
Kao Soap	522	Taisho Marine	423
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda Chem.	275
Komatsu	341	Teijin	370
Kubota I Wks	468	Tokyo Marine	799
Matsu E Ind.	700	Toray	208
		Toyota Motor	840

ADVERTISEMENT

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

The position as of January 4, 1973, shows a total of 96 billion 794 million Fr., compared to 75 billion 631 million Fr. on January 4, 1972.

Under Liabilities, the item "Underwriters, Banks and Non-banking Enterprises admitted in the financial market" is represented by 5,034 million Fr. for deposits on sight and 20,000.9 million Fr. for installment accounts and loans.

Company and sundry accounts total 14,701.5 million Fr., and 7,012.3 million Fr. for installment accounts.

Current accounts reach 11,270.2 million Fr., in deposits on sight, 2,892.4 million Fr. for fixed-term deposits, and 11,106.2 million Fr. for special savings accounts.

Fixed-deposit receipts show a total of 8,764.3 million Fr.

The total of clients resources amounts to 55,546.3 million Fr.

Under Assets, loans to portfolio clients are represented by 38,116.9 million Fr., divided as follows: 21,710.5 millions in short-term credits, 9,536.3 millions in medium-term credits, 7,870.1 millions in long-term credits, debit accounts amounting to 9,951.8 million Fr.

Banks and non-banking enterprises admitted in the financial market show a total of 2,844.5 million Fr. (deposits on sight), and 15,571.8 million Fr. (installment accounts and loans).

TAX-FREE
4% INTEREST
payable on
SWISS FRANC
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Remittances accepted in U.S. dollars or other major currencies, and payable at one-year maturity in Swiss Francs at rate of exchange prevailing on day of deposit. Confidentiality of all transactions assured by strict adherence to Bahamian bank secrecy laws.

Nassau Bank & Trust Company Limited
Nassau Bank House
Collins Avenue at Second Terrace
Post Office Box N8030
Nassau, Bahamas

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 26, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.42	5.73
Grwth	4.86	5.33
Incom	4.07	4.46
Insur	9.35	10.25
Advisrs	4.47	4.82
Aetna F	9.69	10.59
Afuture F	11.25	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.82	.90
Allstate	14.02	15.08
Alpha	14.58	15.93
Amcap	6.52	7.13
Am Diver	10.53	11.51
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.35	9.13
Incme	8.91	9.74
Invest	8.51	9.30
Specl	8.05	8.80
Stock	8.32	9.09
Am Grth	6.03	6.66
Am Insin	5.57	6.09
Am Invs	5.39	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.72	9.60
AmN Gth	2.77	3.03
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.02	6.63
Grwth	9.00	9.82
Incme	7.74	8.48
Fd Inv	8.29	9.08
Vent	9.40	10.30
Wash N	13.18	14.44
Astron	4.17	4.55
Audax Fd	9.78	10.69
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.11	5.55
Fnd B	7.53	8.15
Stock	6.07	6.63
Scien	4.51	4.93
BLC Grth	12.55	13.71
Babson	11.56	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.77	8.27
Bayrk Gr	5.99	6.37
Beacn Hil	10.66	N.L.
Beacn In	12.60	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.50	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.16	5.64
Bondstk	5.40	5.90
Bost Fdn	10.82	11.83
Brwn Fd	3.91	4.27
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.15	15.49
Candn	22.55	24.70
Divid	3.88	4.26
NatW S	10.44	11.44
NY Vnt	12.41	13.59
Burnh Fd	11.29	N.L.
CG Fund	11.12	12.02
Capam	7.97	8.73
Capit Gth	2.95	3.23
Capit Sh	6.15	6.74
Cap Trin	13.06	14.27
Cntry Sh	13.96	15.26
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.62	12.70
Bond	9.73	10.63
Com St	1.48	1.62
Grwth	6.05	6.61
Incom	7.28	7.96
Specl	1.87	2.04
Vent	10.04	10.97
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.53	10.42
Fri Cap	6.89	7.53
Shrhld	7.98	8.73
Specl	7.54	8.24
Chemicl	11.22	12.26
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.69	11.68
Equty	3.73	4.08
Fund	10.67	11.66
Grwth	6.71	7.33
Incom	10.15	11.09
Vent	4.36	4.77
Colu Grth	13.36	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.32	1.43
Cwlth C	1.60	1.73
Comp Gr	6.98	7.63
Comp As	4.94	5.42
Comp Cp	5.67	[illegible]
Comp Bd	8.73	9.49
Comp Fd	8.38	9.11
Concord	unavail	
Cons Inv	12.57	13.00
Constel G	5.69	6.22
Cont Mut	8.46	N.L.
Cont Gth	8.47	8.94
Ctry Cap	14.93	16.11
Crn WDiv	6.04	6.60
Crn WDal	7.22	7.89
Davge Fd	11.38	N.L.
deVegh	64.55	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Deca t	10.85	11.84
Delaw	10.76	11.76
Delta	5.76	6.30
Dir Cap	5.44	5.96
Dodg Cox	15.75	N.L.
Drexel	12.07	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.77	12.90
Levge	16.09	17.63
Spl Inc	8.10	8.88
Third C	10.17	11.15
E&E Fd	3.52	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.04	8.81
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.89	10.81
Grwth	15.91	17.39
Incom	6.40	6.99
Specl	8.38	9.16
Stock	13.56	14.82
Ebrstdt	11.35	12.40
EDIE Spl	25.02	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.41	9.22
Eq Pro	3.32	3.64
Fd Am	8.11	8.87
Egret Gt	13.70	14.89
Elfun Tr	17.98	
Emer Sec	4.83	5.28
Energy	12.08	N.L.
Equity F	9.04	9.88
Fairfld	9.75	10.66
Farm Bu	10.41	N.L.
Fed Reg	11.69	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.54	10.43
Capit	12.32	13.46
Contfd	9.41	
Conv	8.09	8.45
Dstny	7.07	
Essex	12.10	
Evrst	12.14	13.27
Fidel	16.76	18.32
Puritn	9.98	10.91
Salem	4.65	5.08
Trend	25.89	28.30
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.63	N.L.
Indust	4.50	N.L.
Incom	6.10	N.L.
Vent	4.51	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.12	13.25
Fst Investors:		
Disco	6.76	7.41
Grwth	8.28	9.07
Stock	8.53	9.35
Fst Mult	9.01	N.L.
Fst Sierr	5.00	5.48
Forum Group:		
C'mb F	10.86	N.L.
100 Fd	10.59	N.L.
101 Fd	9.07	N.L.
Twen F	6.37	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.01	5.47
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.62	6.14
Incom	12.26	13.40
Mutal	9.51	10.39
Specl	11.24	12.28
Foursq	9.85	10.77
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.51	10.42
Grwth	7.74	8.48
Utils	5.70	6.25
Incom	2.03	2.22
US Gov	10.11	11.08
FdF Dep	10.69	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.81	10.72
Impac	8.26	9.03
Ind Trd	13.07	14.23
Pilot	7.90	8.63
Gatewy	9.32	10.08
GE S & S	37.31	
Gen Sec	7.34	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.52	7.13
Balan	8.13	8.89
Com St	11.81	12.91
GrthFd A	4.96	5.42
Grth Ind	22.01	N.L.
Guard M	24.49	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.42	4.83
Grwth	7.34	8.02
Incom	6.28	6.86
H&C Fd	12.19	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.71	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.62	9.42
Hedge	7.51	N.L.
Herlge	2.16	2.37
Hor Man	19.39	20.96
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.32	4.73
Incom	4.10	4.48
Trus sh	12.51	13.67
Trus un	3.37	
Imp Cap	10.51	11.49
Imp Gth	7.90	8.63
IncF Am	14.23	15.55
IncF Bos	6.76	7.41
Industry	3.59	3.93
INTGN	9.72	10.51
ICA	13.98	15.28
Inv Guid	8.47	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.87	
Inve. Bos	12.57	13.74
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.58	
IDS ndi	6.73	7.32
Mut	10.36	11.27
Prog	4.81	5.22
Stock	21.12	22.95
Selec.	9.60	10.33
Var Py	9.30	10.11
Inv Resh	5.19	5.67
Istel	21.75	22.42
Ivy	8.24	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.03	10.90
Janus F	unavail	
J Hanck	8.56	9.31
J Hanc Sl	8.92	9.70
Johnsm	27.21	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.83	6.39
Cus B1	19.52	20.40
Cus B2	20.81	[illegible]
Cus B4	9.20	10.38
Cus K1	7.87	[illegible]
Cus K2	6.74	7.39
Cu S1	23.74	26.01
Cus S2	11.67	12.77
Cus S3	8.84	9.69
Cus S4	5.11	5.61
Polar	4.55	4.97
Kn'ckb	6.61	7.25
Knick Gt	8.51	9.32
Lenox Fd	5.88	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.32	17.88
Lex Gr	8.87	9.69
Lex Rh	15.81	16.40
Lbrty Fd	6.19	6.77
Life [illegible]	6.97	7.62
Life Ins	9.31	10.18
Linc Nll	9.23	10.09
Ling	3.74	
Loomis Sayles:		
Cansd	33.89	N.L.
Capit	13.38	N.L.
Mut	15.07	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.83	7.39
A Bus	3.37	3.59
Bnd Db	10.94	11.96
Luth Bro	11.47	12.54
Luth inc	9.98	10.91
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.65	5.10
Incom	9.08	9.92
Plym	10.13	11.07
Manhtn	4.40	4.81
Mkt Gth	3.17	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.43	9.24
Indep	7.99	8.76
ass	12.32	13.53
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.98	13.09
MIG	14.07	15.38
MID	14.56	15.91
MFD	14.44	15.78
MCD	15.38	16.81
Mates	3.17	N.L.
Mathers	12.74	N.L.
Mid AM	6.06	6.62
MONY F	11.86	12.96
Mut Ben	10.64	11.66
MIF Fd	7.96	.861
MIF Gth	4.94	5.34
M OmaG	5.15	5.60
M Omahl	9.53	10.36
Mut Shrs	16.20	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.01	N.L.
NEA ut	10.61	10.83
Natl Ind	10.73	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.79	10.70
Bond	5.12	5.60
Divid	4.07	4.45
Grwth	8.41	9.19
Pf Stk	6.72	7.34
Incom	5.19	5.67
Stock	7.43	8.17
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.42	17.85
Groth	11.18	12.15
Side	17.24	18.85
Neuw Cat	5.53	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.75	N.L.
Nich Strg	20.42	N.L.
Noreast	16.00	N.L.
Oceangr	7.14	N.L.
Omega	8.71	8.63
One WmS	17.57	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.76	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.91	8.64
AIM	11.03	12.05
Time	8.63	9.43
OTC Sec	10.32	11.76
Param M	8.11	8.66
Paul Rvr	7.53	8.23
Penn Sq	7.00	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.06	N.L.
Phila	7.49	8.21
Pine St	10.77	N.L.
Pine Tree	4.00	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.35	9.13
Fund	12.38	12.64
II	10.05	10.98
Plan Inv	10.75	11.77
Pilgrth	14.33	15.66
Price Funds:		
Grwth	29.46	N.L.
N Era	11.51	N.L.
N Horiz	35.07	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.89	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.44	4.85
Prov Gth	8.87	9.69
Pru SIP	11.08	12.10
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.22	12.26
Equit	9.64	10.54
Georg	16.77	18.33
Grwth	11.50	12.57
Incom	8.45	9.23
Invest	10.17	11.11
Vista	11.02	12.04
Voyag	10.84	11.63
Revere	8.65	9.45
Rinfret	14.21	15.51
Sagllars	2.71	N.L.
Schustr	9.71	10.61
Schust Sp	10.37	11.33
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	19.74	19.39
Specl	34.43	N.L.
Balan	17.11	N.L.
Com St	11.16	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.81	4.18
Invest	7.27	7.97
Ultra	8.15	8.93
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	9.13	9.99
Sel Opp	11.49	12.56
Sel Spl	14.15	15.46
Sent Gth	10.20	11.09
Sentry F	16.20	17.61
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.78	4.13
Entrp	6.27	6.85
Flet Fd	4.77	5.21
Harbr	8.09	8.84
Legal	6.71	7.33
Pace	10.13	11.07
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	21.19	23.16
Incom	18.42	20.13
Invest	10.39	11.36
Sherm D	13.39	N.L.
Side Fd	7.54	8.37
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.18	10.03
Invest	11.35	12.51
Trust	8.76	9.57
Vent	11.46	12.52
SB Eqty	11.24	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.37	N.L.
SoGen Int	13.42	14.25
Sw Invs	9.02	9.75
Swln Gt	7.48	8.09
Sover Inv	12.08	13.23
Spectra	6.53	7.16
S&P IntD	9.56	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.14	5.62
Div Fd	5.50	6.01
Prog F	5.63	6.21
StFrm Gt	4.96	N.L.
S Frm In	9.96	N.L.
State St	49.46	49.84
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.50	N.L.
Asso F	1.31	N.L.
Invest	1.53	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.95	N.L.
Cap O	11.43	N.L.
Stock	16.54	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.54	7.17
Incom	8.87	9.72
Sumit	9.99	10.55
Tech	6.76	7.41
Sync Gth	8.27	9.04
TMR App	9.57	10.57
Teacher	9.98	10.18
Temp Gt	9.36	10.33
Towr Cap	6.04	6.60
Trns Cap	9.03	9.82
Trav Eq	11.18	12.25
Tudr Hed	13.52	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.96	3.24
TwnC Inc	4.09	4.48
USAA Gt	12.61	N.L.
US GovSe	10.39	10.55
Unif Mut	9.89	10.81
Unifund	9.90	10.82
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.48	15.83
Nat Inv	9.28	10.14
U Cap	11.43	12.49
Whleh	13.97	15.27
United Funds:		
Accm	7.65	8.38
Bond	8.26	9.05
Con Gr	10.84	11.86
Con Inc	11.00	12.05
Incom	15.05	16.49
Scien	7.44	8.15
Vang	7.72	8.46
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.11	6.70
Incom	4.82	5.28
Lev Grt	8.48	8.87
Spl Sit	4.04	4.43
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.64	8.34
Comm	8.33	9.10
Specl	8.62	9.42
Vandrbt	6.43	7.03
Vangd	2.97	3.25
Vanig TN	6.84	
Var In P	4.32	4.70
Viking	6.50	N.L.
Wall St G	9.10	9.95
Wash M	12.01	13.13
Weing Eq	12.01	N.L.
Wallingtn Group:		
Explr	23.82	26.03
Ivest	10.83	11.89
Morg	12.11	13.23
Techv	7.60	
Trust	13.02	14.23
Wellsl	12.40	13.55
Welltn	11.77	12.86
Windr	8.49	9.28
West Ind	unavail	
Westf Grt	9.51	10.24
Winco Fd	5.72	6.27
Winfield	4.64	5.08
Wisc Fd	6.19	6.77
Ziegler	10.29	11.25

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Feb. 26, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$10.89
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.67
(w) Amitalia Fund	$3.13
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.56
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF115.00
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$101.78
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$38.62
(w) Asea Corporation	DM14.18
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$11.13
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.40
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF988.20
— (d) Conbar	SF1,041.00
— (d) Grobar	SF859.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,003.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.99
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$13.44
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$13.33
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.38
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$58.84
(w) Browninvest	$32.96
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.97
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.66
(d) Can.Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$5.98
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.68
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,001
(d) Caribco N.V. "C" Sh.	$131.50
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,070.14
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.32
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$13.52
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.07
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$788.69
d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF96.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF109.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF170.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF104.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF287.00
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.77
(w) D.G.C.	$66.29
(d) Daiwa Invest. Fund	$10.59
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.59
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,290
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.38
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.57
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.43
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$49.54
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.66
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.14
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.69
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$25.43*
(d) Fiducem	BF1,288
(d) Finance Union	$11.58
(w) First/Fund	$12.69
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$5.54
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.42
— (l) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.29
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.12
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$114.99
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$83.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$34.97
(d) Fonditalia	$12.43
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF2,875
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF101.37
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.98
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.54
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — " — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.01
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.06
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$24.52
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.37
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.94
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.11
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,183.63
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.313
(l) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$30.38
(d) ICOFUND	$12.75
(w) INGROW	$33.13
(d) Interfix	$129.57
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.26
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,410
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.38
(d) Int'l Income Fund	$22.07
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.38
(r) Interot'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,289.78
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.23
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.52
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.40
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$58.73
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,815
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.17
(w) Keyfund	$8.94
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$13.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.09
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.80
(w) Luxfond	$23.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.47
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.93
(w) N.A.M.F.	$106.86
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.49
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.53
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.22
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.67
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.33
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.55
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$8.73
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,188
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,629
(d) Rentinvest	LF989
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.04
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.81
— (d) Global Fund	$7.81
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF31.15
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$4.97
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.83
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.19
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.70
— (d) Share Realty	$13.43
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.51
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.32
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.14
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.82
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.79
— (d) I.T.F.	$10.93
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.26
(w) SMH I	DM99.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,394
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,330
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.98
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$227.57
(w) Star Fund	$7.75
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.93
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF515.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF101.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF124.07
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$41.54
(w) Tokyo Valor	$17.39
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.65
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.63
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£14.55
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF58.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF93.00
— (d) Sarit Eu. Sh.	SF165.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF153.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF98.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF118.50
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	SF396.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF164.00
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM20.75
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.14
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.27
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.87
— (d) Unispecial I	DM72.03
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.14
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.07
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.68
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,774.66
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,939.49
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$566.86
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,854.61
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.13
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.92

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.



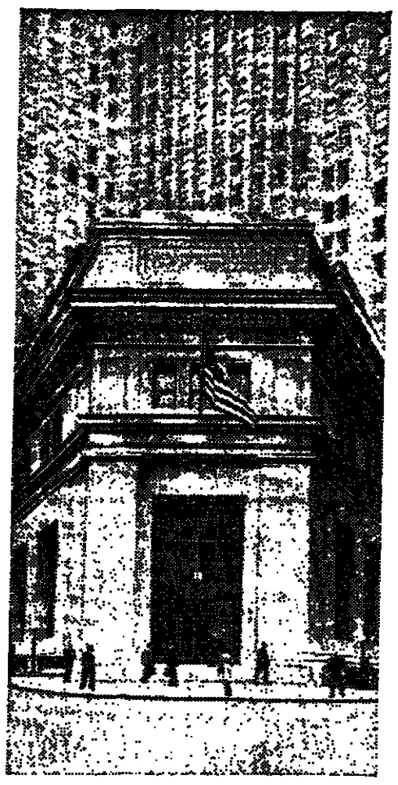
Charles d'Ursel, right, head of Morgan Guaranty's Brussels office on the Avenue des Arts, with the deputy general manager, John P. Glorieux

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Consider that Morgan Guaranty is no stranger to international banking. Our Paris office was established over 100 years ago. The London office dates from the 1890's. And in 1919 we opened the first American bank in Brussels. Our long-standing presence in these and other of the world's key money centers has helped earn us a prominent role as banker to both companies and countries.

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Most have spent extended periods in our overseas offices. They travel widely to assist our customers in any number of special services. They can help you set up an



international money management system, advise on how to invest your temporarily surplus funds, or arrange short- and medium-term financing. If your need is converting currency, Morgan handles more than $200 billion in foreign exchange in the course of a year through its global network of offices.

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Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¼	19½	AAR	Corp		18	15	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AAVCo	.20	7	17	9	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
16⅞	10¼	AbrdMf	.48b	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10½— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Aberdn	Pet	37	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Acme	Haml	26	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2⅝	1⅜	Acme	Prec		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅝	9⅝	Action	Ind	12	61	16⅜	16	16⅛— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Adam	Russ	13	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10½	4⅜	ADM	Indust	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
24⅜	13	Admiriln	.40	6	14	14½	16	16 — ½
17½	10¼	Adobe	Corp	33	167	13⅞	12¾	13⅜+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	A&EPlast	P	8	28	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
16⅜	3⅛	AeroFlo	.22r	9	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜— ⅛
7¼	3	Aeronca	Inc		16	3⅜	3	3¼+ ⅛
21½	5⅞	Aeronov	Cp	62	36	17⅜	16¾	16⅞— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	AffilCap	.39f	8	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
7	2½	Affil	Cp wt		3	2⅜	2½	2½— ⅛
16⅛	6⅞	Affil	Hsp .20	19	2	8	8	8 + ⅛
14	7	AIC	Pht .50	10	8	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛
6	3¾	Aiken	Ind	16	17	3¼	3	3¼+ ⅛
26⅝	9½	Airborn	Frt	19	95	11	10⅛	10⅜— ⅛
13	7¼	Airpax	1.10f	10	8	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Alcrwick		30	34	19½	18⅝	19⅛— ⅛
27⅝	17¼	AlexMag	.60	15	10	16½	16	16 — ⅛
9¼	5½	Alaska	Airl		40	6	5¾	5¾— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Alb Waldn			7	3⅜	3½	3½
12⅛	9¾	Alcolac	Inc	17	18	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛— ⅜
25⅛	11¼	Allegny	Airl	15	73	11⅜	11¼	11½+ ⅛
18	7⅛	AllegA	wtO		4	7⅜	7	7⅜— ⅛
14	5⅝	AllegA	wtN		5	5⅞	5¾	5⅝— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	AlghyCp	wt		6	7⅜	7½	7½— ⅛
23⅛	9½	AllanTR	.79f	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Allied	Art	2	27	4⅜	3¼	3¼— ⅛
14⅞	3¼	Allied	Cntrl	10	2	12⅝	10⅝	10⅞— ⅛
24½	21⅜	AlldThr	1.14	8	97	22	21	21 — 1
7	3⅜	Alpha	Ind	21	3	3	3	3
9½	5⅛	Altamil	Cp	5	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Altec	Corp		46	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
2⅞	⅜	Altec	Cp wt		17	⅞	⅝	⅞+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Altec	Crp pf		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
54⅝	50	Alco	Pt 3.75		2100	53½	53½	53½+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	AlumSpc	.44	7	12	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
18⅜	3	Amco	Ind	17	17	7	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
21⅜	8¼	AmessLL	wt		148	8⅝	7¾	8⅛+ ⅛
13	3	Am	Aerocm		4	3⅝	3	3 — ⅛
14⅞	9¼	AmBiltrite			7	13	13	13
4⅞	1½	AmBook	Str		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
6½	⅛	ACenMts	wt		27	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
30⅛	25	AFitch	2.68e	9	8	27⅞	27½	27½— ⅛
7	3⅛	AmFitch	wt		2	3¼	3¼	3¼
8⅛	4¾	Am Intl	Pic	15	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
18⅛	3⅞	Aigrael	.26e	10	26	9¼	8⅞	9⅛— ⅜
17½	8	AMaizeA	.33	8	19	8⅝	8	8⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	7¾	AMaizeB	.33	8	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AmMf	1.62e	6	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
31⅞	17⅜	AmMf	1.10e	16	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	AmPlr	1.28t	6	3	11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
21⅜	11	AmPln	1.28t	6	3	11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
	3	Am	Precisn	62	7	3½	3¼	3¼
17	8½	AmRltT	.93e	13	31	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
2⅜	1⅜	AmRltvT	wt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18⅝	10⅛	Am	Recreat	12	70	10⅝	10	10½— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	ASatel	.68t	11	148	13¾	12¾	13 — ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	AmTech	Inc	12	4	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	AmTrailng	1.34	11	212	21½	18⅞	19 — 3⅛
62	26⅝	AMICCp	.84	30	119	43⅝	38⅝	40⅛— 3⅝
3¼	2⅛	Anglo C	.10e	19	37	2½	2½	2½— ⅛
17	10	AnsulCo	.56f	10	28	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
47⅞	17	Anthony	Ind	8	33	17⅞	17¾	17¾+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	AO	Instrut	15	60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅜	3	Applid	Data		25	3½	3¼	3¼— ⅛
33⅜	21¾	AquitCo	.15e	27	38	27	22¾	26⅝
4	1⅝	Argus	Inc		100	9	2	2
27⅜	12½	Arlz Col	.08e	16	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝— ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	ArkLG	1.30	9	147	23¾	23½	23⅜— ⅜
13⅜	8	Arrow	Elect	7	18	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+ ⅛
27¾	15¾	Arundel	.89f	8	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞— 1⅛
7½	3⅛	Arwood	Cp		15	3½	3¼	3¼— ⅛
23⅜	12	Asamra	Oil	35	212	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
16⅛	10⅜	AshlOil	Can	18	24	13¾	13⅛	13⅜— ⅛
13½	8¾	ASPRO	.52b	8	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
26⅛	12¾	AsdAM	2.25e	6	5	17⅜	17	17⅛— ⅛
43⅜	26¼	AsdProd	.40	8	1	26¾	26¾	26¾+ ⅛
11⅞	3⅜	Astrex	Inc	18	22	4⅜	4¼	4¼— ⅛
11	7⅛	AtlanAir	Cp	11	2	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	AfricaMtg	wt		24	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+ ⅛
1⅝	10	AtlCNI	1.18e	7	622	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞+ ⅛
2	1¼	Atlas	Cp wt		80	1½	1¼	1⅜— ⅛
35	2⅛	Augatinc	.10	36	15	23¾	23	23 — ⅜
35⅝	15⅛	Austral	Oil	28	62	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+ ⅛
17⅛	7¼	Auto	Bldg	11	12	7½	7½	7½— ⅛
8⅞	5	Autmat	Red	10	11	5¾	5¾	5¾
30⅝	5⅛	AutmSvc	.28	7	7	7¼	7	7 — ½

B

72	5	Barclay	Ind	11	8	5½	5¼	5¼	
13⅜	6¾	Barnes	Eng		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	8½	Barnwell	Ind		16	11	10⅝	10¾— ⅛	
16½	9⅝	Barry	RG	12	5	10¼	10	10 — ½	
13⅞	7⅜	BarryWr	.32	11	26	9½	9	9½	
7¼	2	Bartell	Med	.66	114	2½	1⅞	2	
18⅝	5¼	Bartell	Sh .27		9	10	5⅝	5¾— ⅛	
7½	3⅜	Bartons	Cdy	48	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1½	Barocn	Pstr		17	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
12½	6½	Barwick	ET	19	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
8	7	BastPat	Cp	20	80	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛	
13⅜	12⅛	BayUtil	.27e		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
3¼	1⅛	BBI	Inc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
7¾	3⅞	Bell Ind	.08	9	25	4⅛	3⅞	4 — ⅛	
28⅝	23¼	BenSM	2.53e	9	11	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜+ ⅛	
8⅝	4	BenStMg	wt		7	6	6	6 — ⅛	
7⅜	4⅜	Benrus	Crp		33	5½	5	5 — ⅛	
22¼	12½	Brg Ent	.44f	11	23	12⅝	12½	12½+ ⅛	
11¾	5¼	BergBr	.06e		22	4	5⅜	5⅜	
20½	13	Brg B	pf5.15		13	14	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	
13⅞	7	BernzOmat		16	5	7¾	7½	7¾+ ⅛	
12¾	6¾	Berlea	Corp	9	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2⅛	13½	Berven	.04e	17	17	13½	13½	13½— ⅛	
8⅞	3¾	Bethlem	Cp		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	3⅜	Beverly	Ent	12	104	3½	3½	3½+ ⅛	
27½	19⅜	BevHill	Bnc	8	60	11¾	11	11⅜— ⅛	
24⅝	22	BicPen		22	51	23⅛	22	22 — 1⅛	
5⅝	3⅜	BlgV	Supmk	8	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24¾	17⅛	BinkMf	.80a	9	14	17⅛	17	17 — ⅛	
31½	19⅝	BinnySm	.65	13	2	20⅝	20¾	20½	
22⅜	9½	Bio	Dynam	13	61	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
38½	9¼	Bissings	.60	7	37	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛	
4¾	3¼	Blaunt	.04e	7	8	3½	3⅜	3½+ ⅛	
6⅜	3	Bluebird	Inc	15	38	3⅞	3¾	3⅞— ⅛	
3⅞	¾	Blusbird	wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
44⅞	19¼	Bodin	Ap .30	11	54	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛— ⅜	
9⅝	4¼	Bohert	Crp	18	4	9⅛	9	9 — ⅜	
21⅝	5⅝	Bolt	Beranek	12	6	9	8¾	9	
17⅛	2¾	BoothEC	.91f		36	4½	3¾	4 +⅜	
31⅜	9½	Bowmar	Ins	19	579	26⅛	23¾	26⅛+ 1⅛	
25⅛	20⅝	Bowne	.20	14	6	21⅞	21⅝	21¾— ⅛	
65	27⅝	BowVall	.10	247	80	37¾	36⅛	37⅛— ⅛	
49⅝	16¼	Brad	Ragan	14	52	16½	15	15½— 1	
80	26¼	BradfCm	Sy	74	42	44	40	40 -4¾	
9⅞	5¾	Brnchin	.26	9	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛	
27⅜	13½	BrantAr	wt		98	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
20⅛	13	BrtAirA	.50f		8	12⅝	12½	12¾— ⅜	
27¾	15¼	Arundel	.89f	8	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞— 1⅛	
7½	3⅛	Arwood	Cp		15	3½	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
23⅜	12	Asamra	Oil	35	212	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛	
16⅛	10⅜	AshlOil	Can	18	24	13¾	13⅛	13⅜— ⅛	
13½	8¾	ASPRO	.52b	8	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛	
26⅛	12¾	AsdAM	2.25e	6	5	17⅜	17	17⅛— ⅛	
43⅜	26¼	AsdProd	.40	8	1	26¾	26¾	26¾+ ⅛	
11⅞	3⅜	Astrex	Inc	18	22	4⅜	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
11	7⅛	AtlanAir	Cp	11	2	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
9⅝	5¼	AfricaMtg	wt		24	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+ ⅛	
1⅝	10	AtlCNI	1.18e	7	622	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞+ ⅛	
2	1¼	Atlas	Cp wt		80	1½	1¼	1⅜— ⅛	
35	2⅛	Augatinc	.10	36	15	23¾	23	23 — ⅜	
35⅝	15⅛	Austral	Oil	28	62	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+ ⅛	
17⅛	7¼	Auto	Bldg	11	12	7½	7½	7½— ⅛	
8⅞	5	Autmat	Red	10	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30⅝	5⅛	AutmSvc	.28	7	7	7¼	7	7 — ½	

C

18¼	6¼	Cablcom	Gn		3	6⅝	6¾	6¾— ⅛	
40⅜	11⅜	Caldor	.15r	11	67	15¾	15½	15¼+ ⅛	
25⅛	9	Calcomp			28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
4⅜	2½	Calvert	Exp	13	7	3⅜	3½	3¼— ⅛	
76⅜	7½	Camcoin	.05		29	9¾	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
7 7-16	51-16	CamsChib			102	7 1-16	6 15-16	6 15-16—3-16	
4¾	3⅛	CdnExp	GO	133	53	4 1-16	3 15-16	4 —1-16	
11⅛	6¾	Cdn	Homstd	92	38	8⅝	8½	8½+ ⅛	
13¾	12	CdnIntPet	.1	5	2	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛	
11¾	9	CdnJvln	.30t		128	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	2⅜	CdnMar	.10e	12	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	411-16	cdn	Merrill		13	7 1-16	7	7 —1-16	
15⅞	8¾	Cdn	Occident	15	20	12¾	12½	12⅝— ⅛	
58⅜	39⅜	Cdn	SuprOil	66	31	52½	52⅛	52⅛— ⅜	
5¾	2	Canwell	Ind		12	4	4	4 — ⅜	
6¾	4½	CapitlFd	.12	33	2	5	4⅝	5	
14¾	6¼	Capitol	Inds	14	15	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
23⅝	13	Caressa	.20	8	101	12⅝	11⅜	12 — 1	
100	91¾	Carnain	.88	29	13	89½	93¼	94	
5	1	Carusel	Fsh			6 15-16	⅞	15-16—1-16	
9½	5½	CarlerCp	wt		33	6⅛	6	5½— ¼	
12	5⅜	Carrols	Dev	13	11	5¼	5½	5½— ⅛	
3½	1¾	Castleton	In	28	31	2¼	2	2	
18⅜	7¾	Castnd	Int	30	33	17¾	17	17 — ⅛	
21½	8⅞	Cavitron	Cp	42	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	
9⅜	3	CelluCraft			19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
49¾	44	CanMA	pf3.50		2148	47¼	46¾	46¾+ ⅛	
61½	53¾	CenPL	pf 4		2100	56	54½	54½— ½	
12⅜	6⅜	CentSec	.06e		4	6⅝	6¾	6¾+ ⅛	
9	5¾	Centind	.11r	9	x1	6	6	6	
9⅝	4⅛	Certified	Cp	9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
5¼	1⅞	Cerlron	Cp	42	52	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	
14	7½	ChadMill	.40	8	1	8½	8½	8½ — ⅛	
26	9	ChampH	.02	20	1386	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+ ⅛	
7½	2¼	Charan	Ind	9	11	2¼	2¼	2½— ⅛	
45¼	20¾	ChartC	.25e	25	28	26½	25½	25½— 1⅛	
23¾	6½	Charter	Md	92	16	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	6	CHBFds	.23f	6	14	7¼	6⅜	6⅜ — ⅜	
12⅝	5¼	ChemEx	.16	7	22	5¼	5	5¼— ⅛	
29	22¼	ChiRiv	1.68a	10	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜— ¼	
11¼	7⅜	ChicUnl	.57f	11	16	7¾	7½	7½	
30¼	15¼	Child	World	36	32	15	13⅜	13⅜— 1⅜	
9½	3	Christien	Co	8	42	3¼	2⅞	3	
22⅞	17⅜	CICvF	1.70g		1	18	18	18	
6½	3¼	CIMlgGr	wt		98	3¼	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
24¾	15⅜	CICCp	.15e	10	18	17	16¾	16¾— ⅜	
9½	4½	Cinema	Ltd	12	6	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	1½	Cinerama			63	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
40	25½	CircleK	.26	26	x28	25⅝	25	25 — 1	
15¼	7½	CitznFinl	.16	11	20	8	7¾	7⅞	
18¼	13⅜	CitMtg	1.57e	11	x19	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
3¾	1½	CitizMtgI	wt		6	2¾	2¾	2⅞— ⅛	
10½	8⅜	CityGsFl	.50	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	
10⅝	6	CK	Perroln	24	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	7½	CL	Finl		8	2	8	8	
4½	2¾	Clark	Cable	45	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23¾	14⅜	Clarkan	Ind	14	28	14⅝	14	14 — ⅝	
11½	5	Clarostat			9	1	7⅞	7⅞	
9½	3⅜	Clary	Corp			21	3½	3½	
17¼	10	Closay	.85r	6		23	10	9½	
13	3½	CMI	Corp	84		27	3½	3⅜	
61¾	22	CMI	Inv wt			67	35¾	31¼	
17	4⅜	CoBuild	Cos	4		35	5¾	5¾	
19⅜	8½	Codesco	.10e	15		3	9⅜	9½	
26⅜	15	Coff	Mat .48	13		88	15	14⅜	
16⅜	5⅜	Cohu	In .15e	17		33	6	6	
35¼	7¼	Coit	Intl	11		108	9⅜	8¾	
28⅜	20	ColeNatl	.46	11		12	20½	19⅜	
38	23½	Coleman	.44	17	x47	23	22¼	22¾— ¾	
13½	9½	College	Twn		6	3	9⅛	9⅜	
30⅝	6¾	Col	Cmtl .20		6	25	6⅝	6½	
18⅛	7½	ColmnSnd	.30	34	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
28½	18¼	ColwellC	.28	7	16	18½	17½	17½— ⅜	
33¾	26	ColwM	2.82e	10	29	30	12	11⅝	
13½	6¼	ColwMtg	wt		20	12	11⅝	12	
44⅝	28½	Cmbin	Com	25	65	32¾	30½	31⅜— 1⅛	
42	21	Cmbustn	Eq	33	51	31¼	31½	31½— ⅛	
27	22¼	Comitco	.96	24	12	30¼	29¾	30¼+ ½	
16¾	10⅜	CmlMet	.40b	8	10	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅞	6¼	Commodor		15	36	6¾	6½	6¾	
14	5⅜	ComHlth	Cp	15	18	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	

22	9¾	ComPsyc	Ct	15	9	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
31½	24⅛	CommP	1.62	9	5	29½	29	29½+ ½	
18	10⅝	CompInd	.32	8	9	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜	
3½	1⅜	CompuDyn		39	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
36½	9	Cmpusrph		18	75	23¾	22⅞	23½— ⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Comput	Eq	17	13	2⅝	2½	2½+ ⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Comput	Inst	37	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
14½	4¼	Cmput	Invst	6	39	4⅜	4⅛	4½+ ⅛	
4¾	2¾	Cmput	Mch		13	4	3⅞	4 +⅛	
8⅛	3½	Computest			23	4½	4½	4½	
24⅜	12⅜	Concnemc		8	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	
8	3⅜	Copcrd	Fsb			4½	4	4 — ⅛	
14½	5⅜	Condec	Crp	11	41	5¾	5¾	5¾— ⅛	
5⅞	3⅜	Connlly	Cm	450	2	4½	4½	4½	
15½	9	Connrx	.42r	9	22	9¾	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
14⅜	12¼	Conrock	.60	7	2	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛	
15⅜	8⅛	Conroy	Inc	9	27	8½	8½	8⅝— ⅛	
7⅝	3⅜	Con Oil	Gas		71	4¾	4½	4½+ ⅛	
17	11	Cons RT	.20e	12	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜— ⅛	
15	8⅛	ConstDes	.40	6	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+ ⅛	
11⅜	8¼	Constyne	Cp	28	133	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛— ⅛	
3½	1⅞	Cont	Mater	10	17	2	1⅞	2 +⅛	
7⅝	3	Cont	Tel wt		43	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
14⅜	11⅜	Cook	Elc .32	14	15	13⅜	13½	13½— ⅛	
19	10½	Cook	Ind	11	19	17⅜	17½	17½— ⅛	
25⅝	15¼	CookPV	.80a	8	1	17½	17½	17½ — ⅛	
15	7⅛	CopJar	.20a	8	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼+ ⅛	
16⅞	8½	Cordon	Intl	16	62	11¼	10⅝	10⅝— ½	
21½	10⅛	Core	Labs	29	25	18⅛	18	18 — ⅛	
9⅛	3½	Cott	Corp	10	6	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛	
4⅝	35-16	Courtld	.12a	9		1 39-16	3 9-16	3 9-16+ ⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	Cousins	M wt		18	4½	4⅜	4½	
41¾	22⅜	CoxCbl	Com	42	56	21⅝	20¼	20½— 2⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	Craig	Corp		9	4¾	4	4½	
14⅝	6	CramrE	.21t	22	18	6½	6¼	6¼ — ⅛	
15½	7	Creative	Mg	8	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24⅞	14⅛	CrolePt	2.20a	13	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
6	1⅜	Crestmont			16	2⅜	2¼	2¼+ ⅛	
27¾	19¼	Crmpton	.86	7	9	19¼	19	19¼	
67¼	37⅞	CrossAT	.42	35	6	58¼	57⅞	57⅞— ⅜	
31½	17¼	CwnCP	1.18f	22	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜— ⅛	
13	9¼	CrownL	.85a	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅜	7½	Crystal	Oil		26	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	
19¼	14⅜	CSECorp	.32	7	12	14½	14¼	14¼— ⅜	
22	10½	Cubic	Cp .20	12	13	11	10¾	11 + ⅛	
3¾	2	Curtis	Math		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛	
29	12⅜	CutterA	.44	15	33	13	12⅜	12⅞— ⅛	
34½	13¼	CutlerB	.44	16	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	

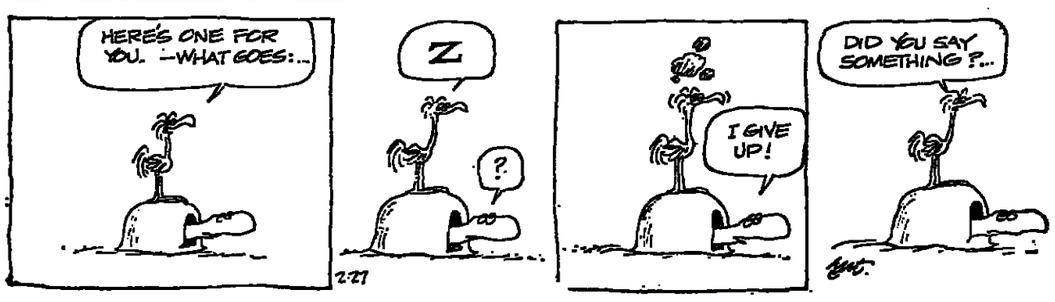
D

13⅜	5¾	Daitch	.26e	7	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
12⅜	7¼	DamonC	.40	9	3	7	7	7 — ⅛	
21½	15⅜	Danielin	.24	10	8	17	16½	16½— 1⅛	
5⅜	2½	Data	Contrl	39	5	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
26½	12½	Data	Dynam	9	12	15¾	15½	15½— ⅜	
7	3⅛	Data	Prod	29	62	3⅝	3⅜	3½— ⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	DavsFd	.02b	9	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11⅜	6⅝	DayMin	.10a	66	47	9½	9	9¼	
9	4¼	Daylin	wt		2	4¼	4	4¼— ⅛	
10½	2	DCL	Inc		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
26⅛	16¼	DarbnSt	.20	10	38	20½	20⅛	20¼+ ⅛	
18⅛	4⅜	D

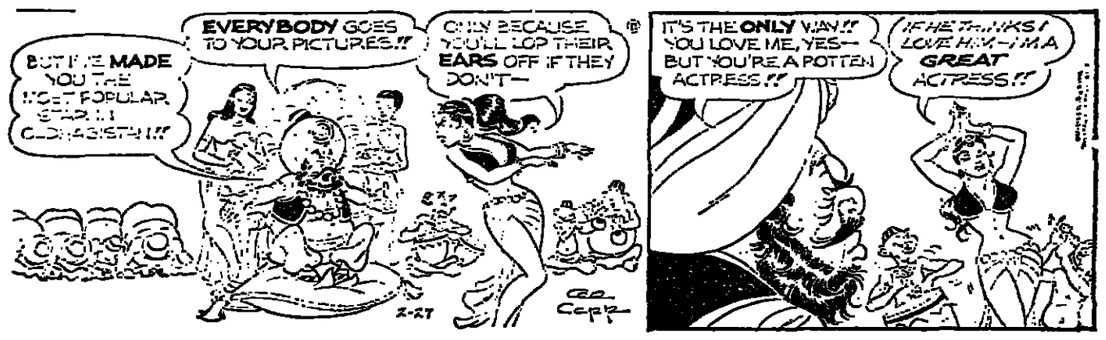
PEANUTS



B.C.



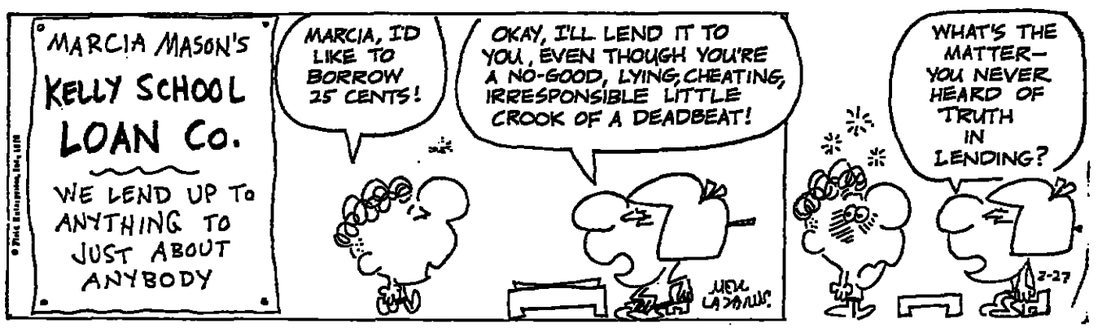
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



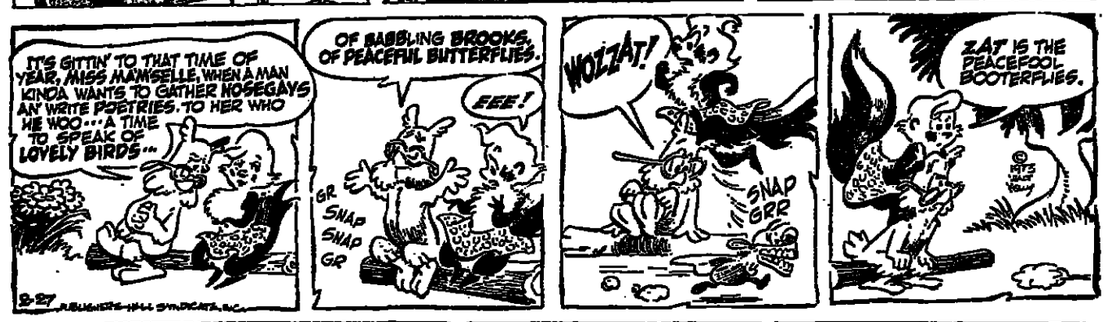
WIZARD of ID



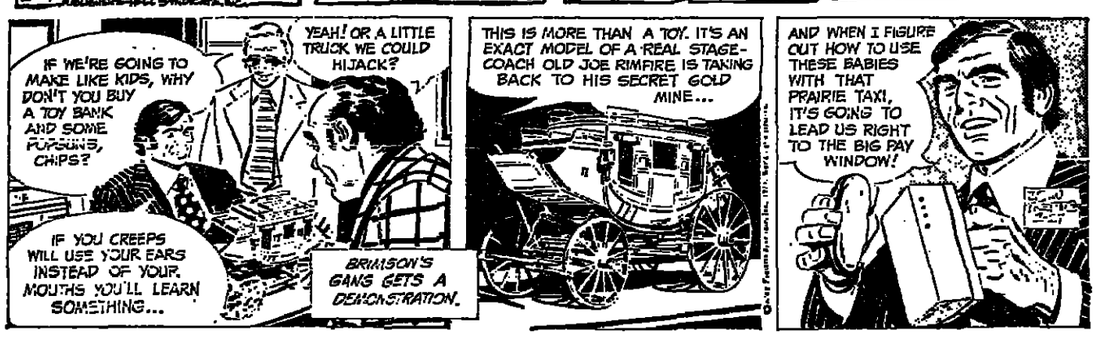
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal West could have formed a fairly accurate picture of South's hand. If he had done so, he would perhaps have appreciated that passive defense was not going to help him.

North and South were using Jacoby transfer bids, which accounts for the weird-looking auction. North's two-diamond response to one no-trump showed heart length, and South dutifully bid two hearts. He eventually found himself in four hearts after North had shown that he also held spades.

West led the club queen which won the trick. When the jack was played, South withheld the king again, for the ace was surely on his right and might have been a doubleton. When clubs were played for the third time South ruffed and began developing diamonds. He cashed the ace and ruffed a diamond, and then led the heart queen.

West held up his ace, but won the next trick when a heart was led to the king. Now West had to make a crucial play. In practice he played a fourth club, which was ruffed in the dummy. Then the lead of the last heart from dummy proved highly embarrassing for East. He could not keep his guards in both the pointed suits, spades and diamonds, and had to give South his tenth trick.

After two tricks West had a complete picture of South's distribution: a doubleton club, since East was marked with the ace; three spades, since he did not raise that suit and could not have two doubletons for his no-trump bid, and three hearts, since he showed some liking for the suit but no enthusiasm—an inference confirmed by the later play. Therefore he must hold five diamonds.

So when West won his heart ace he could have calculated that his partner must have the pointed queens and the spade ten for the defense to have any chance. So he should have shifted to spades. South could still have made his contract by going up with the spade king and squeezing East before. But he would be more likely to run the spade lead around to his hand, hoping to find one spade honor on his left. And the entry to the closed hand needed for the squeeze would have disappeared prematurely.

NORTH
♠ KJ82
♡ QJ1043
◇ 4
♣ K72

WEST
♠ 74
♡ A95
◇ 762
♣ QJ1084

EAST
♠ Q1085
♡ 82
◇ Q983
♣ A95

SOUTH (D)
♠ A93
♡ K76
◇ AKJ105
♣ 63

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	U	M	P		R	A	G	A		U	M	P	H
D	I	N	A	H		E	N	I	D		N	E	R	O
M	O	I	R	A		B	I	N	D		P	A	I	N
J	I	M	T	E	R	C	O	M		S	T	A	N	Z	A
				M	O	R	A	Y		R	I	S	E	N
A	M	I	R		U	N	I	A	C	E	D			
Z	O	N	I	A	N		S	W	A	M		J	O	B
U	N	C	O	U	T	H		P	I	O	S	I	V	E
R	A	H		G	R	O	W		T	R	A	V	E	L
			G	U	Y	W	I	R	E		C	E	N	T
A	D	I	O	S		E	N	O	C	H				
W	O	R	S	T		S	C	H	O	L	A	R	S	
A	N	K	H		O	C	T	O		R	A	B	A	T
K	N	E	E		B	I	O	C		S	O	A	P	Y
E	A	R	N		S	I	N	O		E	S	S	E	X

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

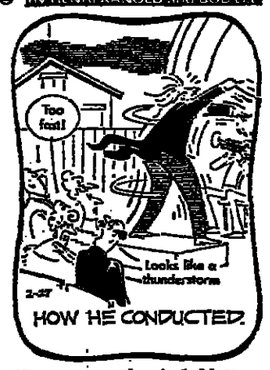
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIGLY

TINFE

INDIGH

DEGULC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

LIKE ○○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: REBEL UPPER PAROLE FLURRY
Answers: *Made to measure*—A RULER

BOOKS

JUDAH THE PIOUS
By Francine Prose. Atheneum. 279 pp. $6.95.

THE DISTANCE AND THE DARK
By Terence de Vere White. Gambit. 277 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE two novels, which have virtually nothing in common except the circumstances of contiguous publication dates, nevertheless provide such a broad spectrum of literary pleasures that they come together as much for their differences as other books do for their similarities. Francine Prose's first novel, "Judah the Pious," reads like a folk tale, full of mysterious and improbable happenings, strange encounters and unpredictable turns of events. The hand of God can be felt hovering over all that occurs. In Terence White's most recent novel, "The Distance and the Dark," set in the contemporary Republic of Ireland, 40 miles from the border with Northern Ireland, the happenings are only too real, the events not at all improbable, and the satanic side of man glares out from his human disguises.

Although the setting for "Judah the Pious" is Poland, the court of the king and the city of Cracow, with the types of Jews one has encountered innumerable times before, it is not a novel of the generation gap between the orthodox and the agnostics or a novel of the breaking up of society under pressure of war and pogrom. It is, in short, not a work similar to Robert Kotlowitz's recently published "Somewhere Else" or I. B. Singer's "The Manor." It is rather in the tradition of the European tale, in spite of certain Hasidic trappings, similar to "The Pardoner's Tale" in Chaucer or to Isak Dinesen's "Seven Gothic Tales," to cite a modern example. But whatever category it belongs to, it is an unusual and impressive effort, especially for a first novel, notably successful in tone and overall finish, full of sudden delights and mocking humor.

To the court of the king of Poland comes an old, nondescript rabbi, Eliezer of Rimanov, to ask the young monarch to rescind a ban on Jewish custom that has to do with the burial of the dead. In a few moments, the rabbi, without half trying, has the courtiers dismissed, and is himself seated on the throne, with the king at his feet listening to his rabbinic wisdom. King and sage make a formal wager. If the rabbi can convince the ruler that it is an error not to allow in one's philosophy for the unseen and improbable, then the king will allow the burial practice to be restored. Whereupon begins a long story, with digressions, interlardings and surprising twists that eventually convince the king.

But between that opening gambit and the final concession lies a wealth of inventive story-telling. The novel belongs to a genre better served, I think, by being brief, and I must admit to a certain impatience as the story neared its end. Nevertheless, Miss Prose's fictional foray into this untraditional mode, still untraditional for an American writer, is a sure guarantee of interest in her future work.

Terence White's "The Distance and the Dark" reveals the author's usual sensitivity to the nuances of social relationships, to the realities behind the mannered forms of everyday discourse, to the difficulties of maintaining a balance between the private and the public life. In Mr. White's world, form is as important as substance. Yet from the dramatic way in which this novel begins, it appears to be concerned with something other than the rough course of true love and human decency in an embittered world.

As the novel opens, one of the groups having the same aims as the Irish Republican Army is planning to rob the house of Everard Harvey for guns, which the gang thinks are hidden there. Harvey is one of the remaining gentry in the area just south of the border. In the aborted try for the guns, Harvey's child is killed. This act brings on a series of crises in Harvey's life. For one, the child was born of a second wife, a woman much younger than he, who had long resented his pro-Unionist stand and the placidity of Irish country life.

The loss of her child turns her even more against her husband and causes her to seek solace in the arms of a wealthy horse breeder. The child's death also challenges Harvey's view of Irish union. But more than that, it sets him off against the people he had known all his life. For Harvey knows who killed his infant and tells the authorities about him. But then he learns that nothing will be done. No indictments will be drawn, witnesses will not testify, juries will not convict. And some of the judges will not sentence.

How will Harvey bring his man to justice: kill him, track him down by other means, confront him and outwit him? One begins to think of the police inspector confronting Raskolnikov. But this initial phase of the novel is soon subordinated to crises of the heart. Harvey's wife has her affair with the stable owner; Harvey, seeking solace among his friends, finds himself falling in love with his friend's wife. That good woman in turn, trying to escape an intolerable situation, goes to her sister, whose husband has left her. And suddenly what started out as a bitter dance of death is changed into a ballroom pavane.

Perhaps my expectations were wrong, but it was hard for me to become involved in these marital tangles when only a hedge or two away society was tearing itself apart. And when the political divisions act as a deus ex machina to resolve all problems for Harvey—it seemed to me hardly to be playing the game. Within a certain formula, "The Distance and the Dark" is a perfectly fine novel, but all I could think of as I finished it were all those superb but missed opportunities.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

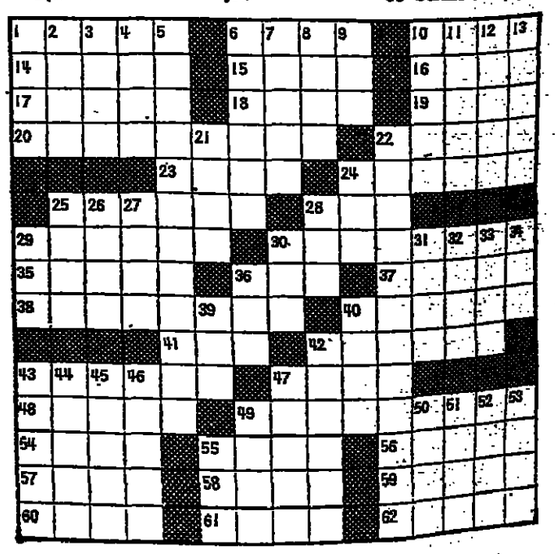
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Type of roof
6 Mammoth, for one
10 Smeltery product
14 Positive pole
15 Festivals
16 Divulge
17 Use the grill
18 Style
19 Choir-loft occupant
20 Feeling
22 Shouts
23 Mind
24 Operates on sheep
25 Card sharps
28 U. S. writer
29 Gives a panning to
30 Part of V.F.W.
35 Top-drawer
36 Use a straw
37 Automatic mechanism
38 Hanger-on
40 Plymouth family
41 Type of bean
42 English essayist
43 Don José's gypsy friend
47 Money in Salerno
48 Bermuda or Spanish
49 Josephine Hull's Cadillac
54 Drizzle
55 Go on about
56 English composer
57 Helm position
58 Word of assent
59 Hero of Sheridan's "Pizarro"
60 Spanish muralist
61 Sprightly
62 One of Churchill's three

DOWN

1 Parts of index cards
2 Regarding
3 Diving bird
4 Work on the copy desk
5 Lazy cook's friend
6 Does banquet work
7 "I want to be ——"
8 Coat slit
9 Compass point
10 Gape
11 George Sand heroine
12 Do a tailoring job
13 Pretense
21 Gym pieces
22 Between-halves V.I.P.'s
24 Drunkard
25 Drink
26 Feature of a Persian cat
27 This, in Spain
28 Energy
29 Ribbed fabric
30 Wager
31 Took the bus
32 Actor Walter
33 What Mother Hubbard's dog had
34 Wall and Broad: Abbr.
36 Farm area
39 Charged atom
40 "The Bell of ——"
42 Kind of partner
43 States of torpor
44 Old-womanish
45 Stair part
46 Musical work
47 Romeo or Don Juan
49 Unchanged
50 Kind of worm
51 Give the eye to
52 Mediocre
53 Mild oath
55 Strike sharply



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Connors Tennis Victor

Mrs. King Halts Streak Of Mrs. Court After 60



Billie Jean King
... return to form.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Billie Jean King showed that she has returned to form yesterday by handing Margaret Court of Australia her first loss in 60 matches and 13 tournaments, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, to advance to the final of the Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Although frequently off her serve, Mrs. King didn't show the effects of an inflamed tendon in her wrist, which had kept her out of competition—until last week—since Jan. 1.

Using a strong volley game, Mrs. King broke Mrs. Court's service three times in the final set after the two went into tie-breakers twice in the first two sets.

Mrs. Court has won all four women's pro tennis tournaments this season and has collected $25,900.

However, the match yesterday ended on a disputed and delayed line call which brought jeers from the fans and hard looks for the judge from both Mrs. Court and Mrs. King.

Mrs. King's victory advanced her to tonight's final against Rosemary Casals, who earlier defeated Lesley Hunt of Australia, 6-4, 7-6.

Connors Wins

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 26 (WP).—Jimmy Connors continued his warmups to face the big names of tennis later this year with a 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3 conquest of West Germany's Karl Meiler for the U.S. indoor open championship here yesterday.

Connors, winner of four of the five tournaments he has entered on the independent pro circuit this winter, took the $9,000 first prize with victories in the second and third-set tie-breakers.

The American, 20, youngest singles winner in the 10-year history of the national indoor championships here, took the second-set tie-breaker, 5-0, and the third-set tie-breaker, 5-2. In the second set, Meiler complained that the shot that gave Connors a 4-0 lead bounced twice before Connors hit it.

"I told the umpire if the same thing had happened in Germany, I would have gotten the point," Meiler said.

Connors is one of the two big-name players—Romania's Ilie Nastase is the other—who elected not to join the World Championship Tennis tour this winter. In his second year as a pro, Connors explained why:

"For the rest of my life, I'll be playing with them. So why not play this circuit, get more experience and then go in with guys like (Arthur) Ashe, (Rod) Laver and (Stan) Smith, fresh and with a lot more confidence."

Connors will also be going into this summer's Grand Prix events, in which all players are eligible for a lot more money.

NHL Rangers Find a Cure To Frustration

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Frustration is something the New York Rangers have had to live with since 1940. And it appeared that 1973 would be more of the same.

But last night, the three-goal lead that the Minnesota North Stars built up against the New Yorkers on their home ice may have been just the wakeup the Rangers needed. Reeling off five straight goals, New York came back to beat the North Stars, 6-5, on Jean Ratelle's second goal of the evening.

Flyers 7, Seals 0

Goalie Doug Favell recorded his first shutout of the season and Philadelphia scored three times within a 48-second span of the opening period to blank California, 7-0, on their home ice.

Favell stopped 31 shots and Tom Bladon scored two goals. Philadelphia fired 47 shots at harried Seals goalie Marv Edwards.

Black Hawks 4, Flames 2

At Chicago, Dennis Hull scored his 33d and 34th goals of the season to lead the Black Hawks to a 4-2 victory over Atlanta, breaking a four-game losing streak.

The victory, preserving the Black Hawks' seven-point lead over Philadelphia in the West Division race, ended the longest Chicago losing streak since the opening of the 1969-70 season, when the Hawks lost their first five games.

Red Wings 5, Blues 0

Denis Dejordy recorded his first shutout in three seasons and Detroit, playing at home, scored three times within six and a half minutes to defeat St. Louis, 5-0.

The victory pulled the Red Wings to within two points of fourth-place Buffalo in the East Division.

Sabres 2, Penguins 1

Gil Perreault's 23d goal gave Buffalo its narrow win over Pittsburgh and kept the Sabres four points ahead of Detroit in the battle for the final playoff spot in the East.





United Press International.

MISSING HIS CHANCE—Forrest Fezler watches his putt miss the 18th cup as he loses chance to force a playoff with Lee Trevino. He lost tournament by one stroke.

Trevino and Thinking Beat Fezler

By Lincoln A. Werden

FORT LAUDERDALE, Feb. 26 (NYT).—As Lee Trevino watched from near the 18th green yesterday, Forrest Fezler, the 23-year-old Californian who had led by two strokes until the 15th hole, missed a putt. Had the ball dropped into the cup it would have meant a tie and a playoff in the $260,000 Jackie Gleason Inverrary National Airlines Classic.

"I was thinking so hard about winning," Fezler said after the four-footer missed its goal. When he tapped in the next one for a 76 and total of 280 he was one shot back of Trevino's 279. It meant that the talkative Texan had earned the $52,000 first prize. Fezler received $39,640 for his runneup role, which is $12,360 less than Trevino earned. However, last year on the tour, Fezler didn't win anything.

"I read the putt wrong," Fezler said. "It wasn't the money I was worrying about, but the thought I would have to qualify for tournaments now every Monday was what I was thinking about. I just didn't have it today. I wasn't putting the way I was for the first three days."

LEADING SCORES

Lee Trevino, $52,000	69-69-69-72—279
Forrest Fezler, $39,640	67-69-68-76—280
Bob Murphy, $18,460	73-71-68-71—281
Bruce Delvin, $11,440	72-69-69-72—282
Sam Snead, $11,440	74-69-68-71—282
Gibby Gilbert, $8,092	68-70-70-74—282
Jerry Heard, $8,092	74-69-69-72—283
Johnny Miller, $8,092	71-71-70-71—283
Jack Nicklaus, $8,092	73-69-70-71—283
Ed Sneed, $8,500	72-71-70-71—284
Andy North, $4,940	75-70-68-72—285
Gay Brewer, $4,940	67-74-71-73—285
Dan Sikes, $4,940	74-71-69-71—285
Curtis Sifford, $4,940	73-69-72-71—285
Gene Littler, $4,940	73-71-71-70—285
Grier Jones, $4,940	72-72-71-70—285
Fred Marti, $3,640	73-71-71-71—286
Buddy Allin, $3,640	72-72-71-71—286
Miller Barber, $3,640	73-72-72-70—286
Rod Funseth, $2,756	73-74-70-71—287
Kermit Zarley, $2,756	73-75-68-71—287
J.C. Snead, $2,756	74-72-71-70—287
Art Silverstone, $2,756	74-72-71-70—287
Doug Sanders, $1,930	71-72-73-72—288
Tom Shaw, $1,930	72-73-72-71—288
Hubert Green, $1,930	72-73-74-69—288
Tom Kite, $1,930	70-71-72-74—288
Tom Weiskopf, $1,930	71-74-70-73—288
Mike Hill, $1,930	76-69-70-73—288
Jerry McGee, $1,930	73-71-75-69—288
Hale Irwin, $1,930	73-69-72-73—288
G.C. Rodriguez, $1,390	73-72-71-72—288

The former California state amateur champion is in his second year on this circuit, and this was his first big bid to win.

Bob Murphy finished third at 281 with a 71, and 60-year-old Sam Snead added to the pressure. But his 1-under-par 71 over the 7,138-yard Inverrary course left him in a fourth-place tie at 282 with Bruce Devlin.

Jack Nicklaus, a pre-tournament favorite with Arnold Palmer, was tied for sixth at 283 after closing with a 71 also. Palmer, however, was 13 strokes back of Trevino after a 73 for 293 put him into a 49th-place tie.

Fezler had a three-stroke edge starting over Trevino. He had been co-leader in the first round then took over alone after 36 and 54 holes. He expressed satisfaction Saturday that he did not have Trevino in his pairing group because he feared that Lee's chatter might relax him too much.

Fezler tried yesterday to hide his nervousness, although twice he had to stop before hitting the ball because the noise of cameras clicking bothered him.

'No Excuses'

"But I really have no excuses," he commented afterward.

Fezler's big task was to close with a birdie to catch Trevino, who had finished. But he wasn't up to it. When he came off the home green after the 4 that put him into second place, Trevino embraced him in an expression of sympathy.

"He was nervous," Trevino said. "But he'll be nervous again. He'll learn to win."

National Labor Board to Hear Complaints of NFL Players

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Unfair labor practice charges by the players against the National Football League will be heard for the first time by the National Labor Relations Board at an open session next Monday.

At issue are two rulings by Melvin J. Welles, an NLRB administrative law judge, which are subject to review by the full five-member board.

In response to charges filed by the NFL players association, Welles ruled:

● The office of commissioner Pete Rozelle was wrong in unilaterally fining more than 100 players $200 each for leaving the sidelines to participate in fights on the field.

● The players union was right in claiming that the installation of artificial turf was a subject for legitimate bargaining. But Welles said the owners had indicated their willingness to negotiate on the issue and there was no evidence of bad faith on the controversy.

In striking down the automatic fines for leaving the bench to join in team fights, Welles ordered that the fined players be refunded more than $20,000 paid in aggregate fines, to be compensated with 6 percent interest.

Raiding Protection

On the other controversy, the players claimed artificial turf led to increased injuries and demanded that a moratorium be imposed against any future installations until the dispute could be settled by negotiation.

In another development, Cleveland Browns owner Art Modell said he will offer legislation at the NFL owners' meeting next month in Phoenix, Ariz., to provide penalties for clubs found guilty of raiding the coaching staffs of other clubs.

Modell said the legislation would call for costly, if not detrimental, penalties.

The proposed penalties were:

● If an NFL team is found guilty of willful tampering with a head coach of another NFL team, an automatic penalty of two No. 1 draft choices is awarded to the offended team.

● In the case of an assistant coach, the award shall be one No. 1 draft choice.

"I have some very strong feelings about the tampering problems," Modell said. "I believe there is far too much tampering with coaches going on in the NFL today."

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 6, Minnesota 5 (Ratelle 2, Tkaczuk, Hadfield, Vickers, Rousseau; Harris 2, Parise 2, Hextall).
Chicago 4, Atlanta 2 (Hull 2, Korab, Stapleton; Romanchych, MacMillan).
Buffalo 2, Pittsburgh 1, (Ramsay, Perrault; Harbaruk).
Phila. 7, Calif. 0 (Bladon 2, Clement, Clarke, Dornoefer, Lonsberry, Saleski).
Detroit 5, St. Louis 0 (Dionne 2, Berenson, Karlander, Charron).

Long Beach State Qualifies

Three Teams Join NCAA Chase to End UCLA's Reign

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Long Beach State, Memphis State and Miami of Ohio joined Weber State Saturday as entries in the national collegiate basketball tournament. Each hopes it will be the one to end UCLA's six-season reign as champion.

Twelve more conference titleholders, who automatically qualify for the NCAA tournament, are still to be decided. Additionally, the NCAA will select nine at-large members (independents) to complete the field. When the tournament begins March 10, there will be 24 optimists hoping to meet the University of California, Los Angeles.

UCLA has not yet qualified to defend its tittle, but it's only a matter of time. The Bruins' winning streak reached 68, 23 this season, with a 73-67 triumph over Oregon State Saturday night. That gave UCLA its 11th league triumph and at least a tie for a seventh straight Pacific-Eight title. A victory Friday night over California will do it for Bill Walton and Co.

Long Beach State, beaten by UCLA the last two seasons in the West regional final, qualified as the Pacific Coast Athletic Association champions. The Forty-Niners clinched with a 92-65 rout of Santa Barbara for their 22d victory in 24 games.

Memphis State took the Missouri Valley title with a 54-53 victory over New Mexico State as Wes Westfall and Larry Finch converted one-and-one free throw situations in the last minute. Miami of Ohio won Mid-American honors with a 75-66 triumph over Kent State.

Here is a capsule look at the undecided conference races that automatically qualify teams for the NCAA tournament.

IVY LEAGUE—Penn regained undisputed possession of the lead after Princeton was upset twice on successive nights. While the Quakers beat Yale, 78-49, for a 10-2 won-lost league mark, Brown surprised Princeton, 68-62.

BIG TEN—Minnesota, the defender, is the leader with an 8-2 mark with four games remaining. Indiana (9-3) and Purdue (8-3) remain in the running. The close race is doing wonders for attendance figures. Saturday's five conference games established a single day's record as 70,720 persons turned out. The biggest crowd, 17,653, watched Minnesota beat Michigan, 98-80.

BIG EIGHT—Kansas State, (9-3) strengthened its lead by beating Oklahoma, 82-78. Oklahoma State helped the Wildcats by scoring its first conference victory and the first since coach Sam Aubrey announced his resignation, upsetting Colorado, 70-66. Colorado is 7-3.

OHIO VALLEY—Austin Peay leads Murray State by one game with two remaining.

SOUTHEASTERN — Tennessee leads with 12-2, but the Vols' four remaining games are on the road, and two are against Kentucky (11-4) and Vanderbilt (11-5). Alabama (10-4) is also alive.

SOUTHWESTERN — Texas Tech's race to clinch conference honors was slowed by a 76-75 upset by Texas A-M. The Red Raiders are assured of at least a tie.

WEST COAST ATHLETIC—San Francisco (10-3) leads and Santa Clara (9-2) is second.

WESTERN ATHLETIC — The race could end in a four-way tie. New Mexico and Brigham Young are tied for the lead, at 9-4, with one game remaining.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC — Temple will meet Lafayette and St. Joseph's will oppose Gettysburg Friday night in the start of the playoff tournament.

SOUTHERN—The tournament starts Thursday at Richmond to decide the representative. Davidson and Furman are the leading contenders.

Six of the nine at-large berths will go to Marquette (22-2), Providence (20-3), Syracuse (20-4), Jacksonville (20-5), Southwestern Louisiana (22-2), Houston (20-3). The other three are likely to come from among Oral Roberts (20-5), St. John's (18-5), Virginia Tech (16-5), South Carolina (18-5) and Oklahoma City (19-5).

Al King Scores A Layup He'll Never Forget

From Wire Dispatches

JEFFERSON CITY, Tenn., Feb. 26.—Sophomore Al King scored a layup with seven seconds remaining Friday night to give Lemoyne-Owen College an 81-80 basketball victory over Bethel.

Unfortunately, Al King plays for Bethel.

The wild finish in the semi-final game of the Volunteer State Athletic Conference Tournament came with 15 seconds on the clock and Bethel ahead, 80-79.

A Lemoyne-Owens shot at the basket bounced up and wedged on the backboard. When play resumed, Bethel took the ball out under the basket with a pass to King. King took two dribbles and sank his layup, in the wrong basket.

ABA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct	GB
Carolina	49	20	.710	—
Kentucky	44	24	.647	4 1/2
Virginia	33	32	.508	14
New York	25	43	.368	23 1/2
Memphis	22	46	.324	26 1/2
West Conference				
Utah	42	24	.636	—
Indiana	38	30	.559	5
Denver	37	30	.552	5 1/2
Dallas	23	41	.359	18
San Diego	21	44	.323	20 1/2

Sunday's Games

San Diego 102, Dallas 94 (Johnson 28, Williams 20; Netrolicky 24, Silas 16).
Carolina 128, Memphis 127 (Jones 25, McClain 20; Neumann 27, W. Davis 23).
Denver 87, Kentucky 86 (Simpson 22, Robish 16; Issel 17, Mount 13).
New York 118, Indiana 97 (Faults 25, Roche 20, Lewis 24, Freeman 24).

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Phila. 115, Portland 111 (Van Arsdale 28, May 24; Wicks 36, Petrie 23).
Chicago 85, Seattle 85 (Weiss 24, Walker 21; Haywood 29, Brown 14).
L.A. 91, Milwaukee 82 (Chamberlain 24, McMillan 22; Jabbar 21, Driscoll 17).
Boston 105, Cleveland 92 (Cowens 22, Havlicek 20; Wilkens 23, Clemens 14).
Phoenix 111, KC-Omaha 109 (Scott 24, Van Arsdale 21; Archibald 33, Williams 23).
Detroit 129, Houston 112 (Lanier 42, Bing 32; Newlin 24, Tomjanovich 18).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Houston 4, Minnesota 1 (Taylor 2, McDonald, Harris; Klatt).
Winnipeg 5, Phila. 3 (Beaudin 3, Hull 2; Mignault 2, Lawson).
Ottawa 3, Alberta 2 (Leduc 2, Charlebois; Falkenberg, Walters).
L.A. 4, Quebec 2 (Gilmore 2, Leblanc, Venerusso; Bergeron, Giroux).
N.Y. 9, Clev. 5 (Peacosh 3, Rivers 3, Ward 2, Bradley; Pinder, Wiste, Jarrett, Buchanan, Brindley).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Bogota, Colombia eliminated Canada, 4-1, in first-round Davis Cup, American Zone playoffs and qualified to meet Jamaica. Jaire Velasco got Colombia's fourth point when he turned back Don McCormick, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5. Canada's only point was scored by Tony Bardsley who disposed of Javier Restrepo, 8-6, 7-5, 6-1.

At Buenos Aires, Argentina won the doubles against Ecuador and qualified to meet Brazil in the second elimination round of the South American Zone Davis Cup tournament. Guillermo Villas and Ricardo Cano defeated Miguel Olvera and Ricardo Icaza, 6-4, 8-3, 6-4.

SOCCER—At Accra, Ghana, Ghana knocked Nigeria out of the World Cup competition with a 1-1 draw to win 4-3 on aggregate. Ghana scored a 3-2 victory over the Nigerians in the first leg.

GOLF—At Bogota, England's Tony Jacklin carded a 4-under-par 68 to win the $20,000 Colombian Open at the Los Lagartos Club with a record four-round total of 281. Second-placed Gene Borek, of the United States, was at 274.

Jacklin's 27-under-par, four-round total set a record for the course. The previous mark was held by Argentina's Roberto De Vicenzo who carded a 289 total in the 1968 Colombian Open.

English pro Peter Townsend, last year's winner, finished 27th with 294. American Orville Moody fired a 5-under-par 67 for third place.

ALPINE SKIING—At Boise, Idaho, Barbara Ann Cochran of the United States, Olympic slalom gold medalist at Sapporo Japan, won the International Ski Federation giant slalom at Bogus Basin in 89.71 seconds. American Susie Corrock, winner of a bronze medal in the downhill, came in second at 100.99. Sheila McKinney was third, Lolly Moss fourth and Betsy Devin fifth. All are United States skiers.

At Pontedilegno, Italy, World Cup champion Gustavo Thoeni won the Italian national slalom title, beating his cousin Rolando by more than a second. Claudia Giordani won her second national women's title by taking the giant slalom by three and a half seconds. Thoeni posted a 1:44.31 clocking against cousin Rolando's 1:45.74. Giulio Corradi placed third in 1:46.85.

Miss Giordani added the giant slalom title to the slalom victory by posting a 1:20.15. Daniela Viberti was second in 1:22.53 and Elena Annovi third in 1:24.25.

As Baseball Camps Open

Latest Dilemma: Locating Players

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 26 (NYT).—The labor settlement in baseball triggered a massive job of logistics in camps from Florida to California yesterday as the 24 teams began summoning their 960 players to spring training.

From command posts in every camp, telegrams and telephone calls were sent to players in the Caribbean, Canada and all the home towns where they had been waiting for word of a treaty.

It came shortly after noon in a terse teleprinter message from New York: "We do have a three-year agreement."

Once that much was confirmed, the teams began to hustle their players toward camp. In the case of the Pittsburgh Pirates, 12 days of pitching had been lost; for the New York Mets, 10 days; for many clubs, none. But all hurried to start because they must work out for 10 days before the regular season begins April 6.

Play Date March 8

Some teams had planned to play games next weekend, the rest the week after. Now, unless the rule is waived by the players, nobody can play until March 8.

Depending on how soon the athletes report, the best estimate was that 14 to 19 games would be canceled. Last April, because of the players' pension strike, 86 games were wiped off the regular season.

When news of the agreement arrived in the training offices, some players were training on their own, as they had been for two weeks. Dozens of players and team officials had just teed off for the annual Celebrity Golf Tournament here. Executives of the New York Yankees were back home in Yankee Stadium, and sent their telegrams from there.

The earliest workouts were called for today in St. Petersburg by the Mets, in Fort Myers by the Kansas City Royals and in Scottsdale, Ariz., by the Chicago Cubs. In a variation, manager Ralph Houk invited any Yankees in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale to join him today, with the full squad due Wednesday.

3 Open Tomorrow

Three teams said they would open tomorrow: the Baltimore Orioles in Miami, the Los Angeles Dodgers in Vero Beach and the Minnesota Twins in Orlando. By Wednesday, which was the original reporting date for most squads, the camps were expected to be almost at normal.

Most baseball people heard of the agreement by radio, including Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds. Bench, the most valuable player in the National League last year, underwent surgery for a lung lesion in December and was in Tampa eager to start. He immediately headed for the Reds' camp, saying:

"Great, now we can get started. I'm just anxious to get going."

In Orlando the president of the Twins, Calvin Griffith, said: "I'm happy the damned thing is settled, especially since we got a three-year agreement."

In Clearwater the general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, Paul Owens, said: "I heard it on the car radio and was so tickled that I nearly rammed the car ahead of me."

Some Mets Around

In St. Petersburg the Mets command post was operated by Lou Niss, the traveling secretary, and Rose Trotta, secretary to Bob Scheffing, the general manager. They found some of the Mets in town, others on the road driving south and still others back home.

Tom Seaver, who has been running a camp-in-exile on a playground, was in the golf tournament. He had not yet signed his contract. Willie Mays was home in San Francisco, but he didn't answer his phone. Rusty Staub was home in Houston, also unsigned. Cleon Jones said he would fly in from Mobile. A rookie named Bryan Ostrosser was home in Stony Creek, Ont.

One of the toughest jobs was reaching Ted Martinez in the Dominican Republic, mostly because of a language barrier on the telephone.

"Teddy is always late," Miss Trotta noted, while trying to translate the message into Spanish. "We sent him two contracts this year and he hasn't acknowledged either one."

She located Buzz Capra, a pitcher, sitting down to a spaghetti dinner at his mother's home in Chicago, and she told Niss:

"He's driving down and will arrive late Wednesday or Thursday. Says he's in shape."

"He's eating spaghetti and he's in shape?" Niss asked dubiously. "It's like last April—you start late and can't make up anything you've lost. I'll be up and around all night at the hotel to catch anybody drifting into town late."

Racing Commotion Recalls Words of Track's Wise Men

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—John M. Gaver, who trains horses for Greentree Stable, once gave it as his considered opinion that if the public could be convinced that racing was 100 percent honest and every race was contested strictly on its merits, nobody would go to the track. That was before Hot Horse Harry Samuels came along to urge horse players to stay away from the track and give their business to his Offtrack Betting Corp.

John Gaver believed, perhaps correctly, that racing's most faithful customers were optimists who kept coming back in the hope one day they would crack the code and gain access to the information that would make them rich.

About the same time Joe Palmer, in his column in the New York Herald Tribune, offered to bet that he could walk through the Belmont stable area wearing prison stripes and carrying a bucket plainly labeled "heroin" without attracting anybody's attention. Joe was a large man, easy to see on a clear morning, which tells us something about security measures on the backstretch.

The words of these wise men are recalled by the commotion kicked up the other day by Honest Anthony Scariano, chairman of the Illinois Racing Board. Honest Anthony Scariano, may his tribe increase, is a politician who has never been accused of stealing. He also knows nothing about racing, which explains why Gov. Daniel Walker appointed him to administer the sport.

'Honest Anthony Scariano... knows nothing about racing, which explains why (the governor) appointed him to administer the sport.'

One of his first official acts was to make a speech to the Committee on Illinois Government in which he said that half the winners of thoroughbred and harness races in the state last year were carrying some kind of illegal medication. He said that he had learned this from the chief chemist, John McDonald, who was responsible for postrace testing. Considering that harness tracks in the Chicago area alone had 4,000 winners tested in McDonald's laboratories last year and not one positive result was reported, this seemed to call for elaboration, but McDonald has declined to comment.

Naturally, this has agitated people who race or promote racing in Illinois, especially since it comes right after the conviction of Federal Judge Otto Kerner on a variety of charges connected with his transactions in racetrack stock while he was governor. A Chicago friend reports that to show up at a party and try to discuss yesterday's racing scandal instead of today's is a bigger social error than staying in last year's hotel on Miami Beach.

Stanley Bergstein, executive secretary of Harness Tracks of America and vice-president of the United States Trotting Association, called Scariano's statements "incredible and irresponsible," a "major and destructive deception." John Cisna, president of the Illinois Harness Horsemen's Association and the Illinois Standardbred Breeders, accused the board chairman of "regulation by rhetoric."

John McDonald commands respect in his field, and if one may hazard a guess, the chances are the chemist told Scariano that the state's 24-hour rule on medication was unworkable, and the chairman, Racing Greenly, misinterpreted. Scariano says no winners were disqualified because authorities couldn't "put together a chain of evidence to take into court." In time he will learn that stewards can take a horse's number down without convicting his owner of pushing cocaine at Benedict Arnold Junior High.

In Illinois no medication that will depress, sedate or stimulate a horse may be given in the 24 hours before a race. The rule is absurd because a horse can be carrying a charge that would blow up the Pentagon and if the trainer says he administered it 24 1/2 hours before post time, no test known to chemistry can prove him a liar.

Everybody who knows anything about racing knows that security measures are casual, that there is a medication problem, and that postrace testing of winners alone leaves much to be desired. For example when Dancer's Image flunked his urinalysis after winning the 1968 Kentucky Derby, the purse was ordered paid to Calumet Farm's Forward Pass who had finished second and undergone no test. Faith in the essential goodness of Calumet's Mrs. Gene Markey and Forward Pass's trainer, Henry Forrest, is the only reason for believing their horse wasn't coked to the gills.

'To discuss yesterday's racing scandal instead of today's is a bigger social error than staying in last year's hotel on Miami Beach.'

This brings up the matter of prerace testing to keep hopheads from getting to the post. Eight years ago, the thoroughbred and harness people put their money together to finance research. After running more than 150,000 tests, refining techniques and developing more and more sophisticated equipment, the harness people are sold on the prerace blood test but the thoroughbred crowd is skeptical.

Today a trotter must pass a blood test before he may start at Yonkers, Roosevelt or Saratoga Raceway in New York, Laurel in Maryland or any Ohio track. It is probably a deterrent to hankypanky and certainly a protection for the owner and trainer, who don't have to worry about being humiliated or ruled off because traces of cough medicine lingered in a horse's system longer than expected.

In thoroughbred circles, it is argued that testing every horse on the program is too expensive (though little Saratoga can afford it); that the blood test is less sensitive than the urinalysis (unproved); and that a prerace test that doesn't bother a trotter might cause the more excitable thoroughbred to flip his lid (although when Hill Gail acted up in the paddock before the 1952 Kentucky Derby, Ben Jones fetched him a clout in the chops that would have knocked out George Foreman, and the colt won like breaking sticks).

One side says it might not work and the other side asks what's the harm of trying. Both know that no matter what systems are used and what techniques developed, rogues with new, undetectable drugs will stay one jump ahead of chemists. You might not think so watching Peter Falk as Lieutenant Columbo, but crooks are more resourceful than cops.

U.S., Hungary Divide Honors At Gym Meet

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Feb. 26 (UPI).—The American men's team and the Hungarian women's squad were winners Saturday night in the U.S.-Hungarian invitational gymnastics meet.

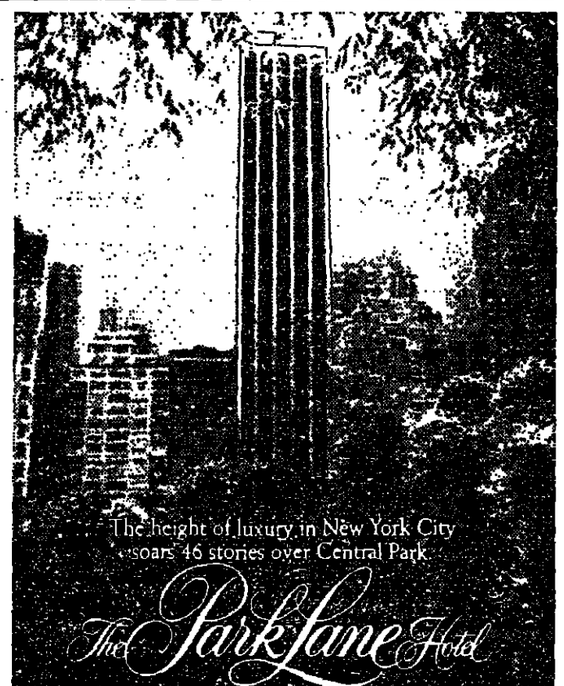
The United States edged the Hungarian men, 278.10 to 275.15, and the Hungarian women defeated the Americans, 188.15-185.90.

The all-around men's champion was former Olympian Marshall Avner of the United States, who edged Zoltan Mabyar, 56.40-56.35. In the women's competition, Ilona Bekesi won both the balance beam and floor exercise to take all-around honors with a 38.30 overall. The top American was Kim Chace, who finished third.

A crowd of 7,400 gathered at Penn State University's REC Hall to see the meet, between American Olympians and trial finalists and the Hungarian Olympic team.

College Basketball

Duquesne 105, Creighton 78.
Mercyhurst 77, Delaware St. 71.
Santa Clara 73, UN-Las Vegas 57.



Art Buchwald

Dollars and Donations

WASHINGTON.—The big question in Washington is, "Do we or do we not vote billions of dollars to rebuild North Vietnam?" While this battle is raging, the world money markets are selling their dollars for gold, and in just a few weeks the dollar has been considerably weakened. Hanoi reads the newspapers, too, and it's just possible that they may raise some problems about *accepting* the dollars for aid.



Buchwald

It is not too far-fetched to assume that on Henry Kissinger's next trip to Hanoi the following exchange could take place between Muc Dam Luc, the North Vietnamese Finance Minister, and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger arrives smiling. "Mr. Minister, I am happy to report to you that the Congress of the United States has voted to give you $3 *billion* to help you rebuild your country."

"Dollars?" the minister asks.

"Yes, $3 billion. Is there anything wrong with that?"

"We were thinking more in terms of Japanese yen or German marks."

"That's out of the question," Kissinger replies. "The bill specifically says the aid will be in dollars."

The minister asks, "Would you be willing to give us Swiss francs?"

* * *

Kissinger tries to control his temper. "Mr. Minister, the President had a great deal of difficulty persuading Congress to vote $3 billion in aid to your country. Do you realize the spot he'll be in if he has to announce you won't accept the aid in dollars?"

"But look at it from my viewpoint," the finance minister says. "How can I tell the people of *North Vietnam that the United* States is giving us $3 billion when everyone north of the DMZ line knows the dollar is in trouble. If we accept the aid in dollars, we will lose face."

"How can you say that?" Kissinger shouts. "After all our countries have been through together."

"Mr. Kissinger, we feel you negotiated the peace treaty with us in bad faith. At the time we were working out a peace with honor you never once mentioned to us that the dollar would be devalued."

"I didn't know the dollar was *going to be devalued*," Kissinger protests. "That's not my department."

"*Well*, someone should have told us. How can we trust you when we've already lost 10 percent on the devaluation, and the ink on the documents hasn't even dried?"

* * *

Kissinger says, "Mr. Minister, *surely you're not going to let* a lousy devaluation stand in the way of a generation of peace."

"Mr. Kissinger, my government insists on rewriting the treaty so that aid to North Vietnam will be tied to the price of gold instead of dollars."

"Impossible," Kissinger says. "The dollar is in enough trouble as it is. If it ever gets out that even *North Vietnam* won't accept dollars, our monetary system could be ruined forever."

"That is not our problem. After all, you people claim you won the war; therefore, we are entitled to aid on conditions favorable to us."

"*When I report this conversa*tion back to the President," Kissinger says, "he's going to become very angry, and you know what he does when he gets angry."

"Yes, we do," the minister says, "but you might remind him that if he does it, it's just going to cost him more in aid."

Letter by Lenin Up for Auction

LONDON, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—A letter written by Lenin from exile in Switzerland is included in a sale of historical documents here *tomorrow*.

The letter, written in Russian to the Bolshevik party, is the only one the revolutionary is known to have sent confidentially to anyone in Russia during his stay in Switzerland from September, 1914, to April, 1917.

The letter has been put up for auction at Sotheby's by an anonymous owner in Scandinavia.

Twenty letters from Catherine the Great will also go on sale tomorrow.



Associated Press

BREAKING UP—Factory workers in Guemlingen, Switzerland, take a 5-minute folk-dance break. The company hopes these breaks, instituted a few weeks ago, will prove more relaxing than the usual coffee.

Diamond Cutting in the Arizona Desert

By Robert E. Dallos

SOMEWHERE IN THE ARIZONA DESERT.—*It is generally* agreed that the world's best diamond cutters are in Antwerp and Tel Aviv. But that sparkling stone you're wearing might have been cut by an American Navajo or Papago Indian.

At a secret plant in the Ari*zona desert*, a group of smartly smocked Indians ply an ancient trade developed centuries ago by lapidaries in India—the process of grinding diamonds against each other to give them various shapes.

These modern-day diamond cutters are employed by Harry Winston Inc., a New York-based jewelry merchant.

Mr. Winston set up the 6,200-square-foot plant a decade ago at the request of the late President John F. Kennedy, who wanted to improve job opportunities for Indians.

Steven Valanzuela, a 29-year-old member of the Papago tribe who came *to* work here nine *years ago as a trainee, now is* considered an expert diamond cutter. He helps train newcomers to the 95-man work force.

Mr. Valanzuela earns a salary of $134 a week. His wife, Lorenda—an Apache whom he met on the job—polishes diamonds and is paid on a piece work basis, averaging $115 a week.

Rough, uncut diamonds from Africa are shipped here via New York. When they arrive, most diamonds are first marked with lines for the sawing *machine*.

Each saw is a disk of phosphor bronze a few inches in diameter and as thin as a piece of typing paper. Its edge is coated with a paste of olive oil and diamond dust (since only a diamond will cut a diamond). It spins at more than 60,000 revolutions per minute and takes two hours to slice through a 2-carat diamond.

After sawing, the stone is "girdled," or rounded to the familiar shape similiar to a child's top.

About 3 percent of the diamond is lost in the sawing; another 13 percent disappears during girdling.

The final step is polishing, and grinding facets to give the stone brilliance. By the time the polishers are through, the stone has been whittled to about 50 percent of its original uncut form.

Although Mr. Winston, at his plush jewelry salon on New York's Fifth Avenue, has acquired, cut, polished and designed and resold to royalty some of the world's largest diamonds, the plant here handles only smaller stones. This is largely because the Indian diamond cutters have relatively little experience, compared with *European craftsmen*.

Each day a packet of rough 1 and 2-carat diamonds arrives by mail at the Winston plant. Winston finds it safer to transfer even the most valuable diamonds via the mails than by courier.

The plant processes more than $50,000 worth of stones each week, according to Sam Soldinger, the Belgian-born manager, whose family has been in diamond cutting for generations.

At day's end, all the stones still in the cutting rooms are removed from the saws, the girdle machines and the polishing holders and placed in a large vault for safekeeping.

Security includes checking of visitors by closed-circuit televi*sion*. When recognized they *may* enter an outer door. Another sliding door won't open until the first one has been locked. Windows are covered with heavy grating and there are ultrasonic burglar alarms.

Mr. Soldinger arrives at a different time each day and doesn't carry keys to the plant. He is admitted by an armed guard.

Experience has necessitated such precautions. Several years *ago—before the present security* program was installed—burglars broke into the plant one night and made off with diamonds worth $100,000.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

PEOPLE: *Howard Hughes Rumored House-Hunting on Jersey*

American *billionaire* Howard Hughes was reported Monday to be looking for a hideaway home on the *British island of Jersey* where the top tax bracket is 20 percent.

"The word in the property market is that Mr. Hughes is house-hunting here, but as usual he is covering his tracks *well*," said one Jersey real estate dealer. Hughes has been holed up in strict seclusion on the ninth floor of the Inn on the Park Hotel in London since fleeing to Britain from Nicaragua in the wake of last December's earthquake there. A Hughes aide is believed recently to have visited St. Helier, the capital of Jersey, amid speculation that Hughes will buy one of two medieval manor houses on the market. Both are set in spacious grounds and well hidden from public view. The cost would approach £1 million.



AP.

Sketch of Hughes, based on a 1957 photo and showing him with Van Dyke beard he is now said to wear.

* * *

NAMED: Mike Garofalo, 26, as the '73 man-of-the-year by the Eve "*calendar for women*." Garofalo (44-33-35) is the hairy-chested "Mr. February," puffing on a cigar and wearing only a white fedora and carrying a snub-nosed revolver in a shoulder holster. Evelyn Carter, a 29-year-old Birmingham, Mich., housewife, who publishes the calendar, provided a ballot with each one. "Mister February was the hands-down favorite," she said. "Maybe it was because that was the picture we really loaded with *Freudian symbols*." *Garofalo*, a heavy equipment operator in Detroit, finds "nothing denigrating to men" in what he did.

* * *

Gabriel Lebrun of Alleur, Belgium, thought his bedroom was a bit cold and noisy. He *dragged himself out of* bed to close the window and was surprised to find snow covering the floor. He looked up. A *storm* had blown off half the roof of his bedroom.

* * *

In San Rafael, Calif., waitress Barbara *Valentine is seeking* $20,000 for a tossed salad. She filed suit against Harry Ghiringhelli, owner of a Fairfax, Calif., restaurant, charging he tossed the salad at her "without provocation."

* * *

The divorced wife of Hermus Millsaps, who last Thursday became the first person to win $1 million in the Michigan lottery, went to circuit court the next day asking for a share of his winnings. "I'm not asking anything for myself," said Mrs. Millsaps, who divorced her husband in 1969, "just more *security* for my child." Millsaps, who earns $176 a week at his factory job, had been paying his ex-wife $18 a week in child support for the youngest of their three children, John Michael, 12.

* * *

Prince Philip, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, arrived in Hungary *Monday* on *his second* private visit here in two years, at the start of a tour of 11 nations. He was at the controls of the twin-engined Andover aircraft during part of the flight. The main purpose of his visit to Hungary is to inspect two Caspian ponies and a Persian colt presented to his daughter, Princess Anne, by the Shah of Iran in 1971. The *horses have* been in quarantine at stables on the outskirts of Budapest for just over a year.

* * *

And speaking of Princess Anne, she added fuel to rumors of a royal romance Sunday by driving straight *to the home of Lt. Mark* Phillips after her return from official visits to Ethiopia and the Sudan. The 24-year-old lieutenant was on his third weekend leave to Britain after his regiment, the Queen's Dragoon Guards, was posted to West Germany last month. He has seen Princess Anne each time. The

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AVENUE FOCH, owner *sells* luxury decorated apartment 440 sq.m., 4th floor, reception rooms with wood-panels, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, modern kitchen & 5 servants' bedrooms. Price to discuss. Tel.: BIERRY, 356-77-22; office hours.

NEUILLY, Saint-James, in new high-class building. Very large living + hall-dressing room + kitchen + bath + parking for 2 cars + cellar. Luxuriously furnished, all equipped. Fr. 265,000, no agency. M. REME: T.: 231 77-19.

BAHAMAS

YOUR OWN ISLAND
IN THE BAHAMAS
A fertile 750-acre island with eighty *foot elevations, lovely* beaches, anchorage and airstrip. Priced at $550,000, well below current market. An unusual opportunity for an individual or syndicate. Write: Chester Thompson, P.O. Box N 1,888, Nassau, Bahamas. Telephone: 809 322, 4771, *during business hours.*

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON luxury flat, Westminster duplex, 200 ft. garden, 4/5 bedrooms, 50-year lease, low outgoings, offers around £70,000. Tel.: 01-222-1065.

SPAIN

FURNISHED 3-bedroom apartment. View of sea, 100 meters from beach, near shopping. Reasonable. *M. Joaquin, Aptos La Fa*rola, Playa del Lido, Torremolinos (Malaga).

SWITZERLAND

NEW UNFURNISHED
Luxury Apartment in two-family house in ALTENDORF at Lake Zurich, panorama view. Groundfloor 130 sq.m. and large garden with terrace (12 sq.m.), 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living-room with woodburning *fireplace, dining-room,* entrance hall, fully equipped kitchen and cold storage chamber, workroom, double garage. Price: S.Fr. 1,800. Write to: Box 10,284, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT, 4-6 rooms. Start May to July. Prefer elegance with view, around Fr. 2,500. Prefer deal with depart*ing Americans. Will buy your* major appliances. Call, Paris: 754-18-32 or 261-51-07.

WANTED for BRITISH EXECUTIVE: Unfurnished modern apartment. Approximately 100 sq.m. Living, 3 or 4 rooms, phone. In Paris 7th, 15th, or 8th. Please call: Miss Headland 553-47-79 office hours, or write: 33 Rue Galilée, Paris (16e).

WILL TRADE beautiful country house CORFU, for LEFT BANK apartment, March to June. Perfect location artist. Contact immediately: O'Connor, 325-11-13, evenings.

Commercial Premises

PARIS AND SUBURBS

OPERA: Owner cedes commercial lease. Elegant building, 180 sq.m., 6 offices, 2-telephone lines. Moderate rent. Tel.: 265-72-54.

NEUILLY, PARIS: Luxurious furnished offices. All sizes. Air-conditioned, all services. Tel.: PARIS, 747-55-00.

XIth (BASTILLE): on private road, calm, 3,800 sq.m. Offices completely renovated. Air-conditioned. In 1 or 2 lots. Free lease. Tel.: 225-66-10.

NEED OFFICE SPACE IN PARIS? *Call:* 727-15-29. Telex: 63520.

PERSONNEL WANTED

ICL France
recherche:
A temps partiel
de 17h10
à 18h25
PROFESSEUR
D'ANGLAIS
Langue maternelle Anglaise, pour donner des cours chaque jour du lundi au vendredi inclus.
Les candidats ou candidates sont invités à écrire au Chef du Personnel, 16, Cours Albert-1er, 75008-PARIS.

The French affiliate of an International Industrial Group based in CLICHY (92) seeks for its GENERAL MANAGER
SECRETARY-ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL, French-English. Shorthand in both languages. Personable, dynamic, efficient and willing to assume responsibilities. A job with a future "CADRE POSITION". Fringe benefits.
Send C.V. and salary required to: No 26,802, Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. Opéra, Paris-1er, who will forward.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES
Well known International Group of highest reputation
has vacancy for
ENGLISH SECRETARY
(a reasonable working knowledge of French would be an additional advantage).
Excellent working conditions and remuneration in accordance with experience.
Tel.: 704-71-67 to arrange interview or write to: F.A.S. (Réf. 3,133), 111 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris-16e.

Established free-lancer required
STOCKHOLM
Intellectual independence, wide-ranging curiosity essential: broad linguistic background, experience in inter-cultural exchanges useful. Position part-time but steady. Complete C.V. to: Box 10,292, Herald, Paris.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CHARTERED SURVEYORS recherche pour un de ses directeurs
SECRETAIRE
de préférence de nationalité britannique. Expérience de l'immobilier appréciée. Ecrire avec C.V., photo et prétentions: JONES LANG & WOOTEN, 80, Av. Marceau, 75008 - PARIS.

URGENT, ECOLE DE LANGUES, *PARIS & Paris suburbs,* seeks German teachers, full-time, German mother tongue, Salary, Fr. 18 hour + paid vacations. Send detailed C.V. & photos to Box 32,774 Herald Paris.

BUSY OFFICE of small financial firm seeks alert, flexible & responsible English/French executive secretary. Phone: Paris, 231-67-37.

PERSONNEL WANTED

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS
French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e), France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

SPANISH GIRL, speaking excellent English, required for secretary to director Huelva area. Apply Box 171, Huelva. Furnish curriculum vitae and telephone number in first letter.

WE NEED an American or English person willing to give English lessons within a computing services company, 10 to 20 hours a week SAINT-CLOUD. Write: Number 26,928, Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. *de l'Opéra, Paris-1er, who will* forward.

INTERNATIONAL FIRM, Saint-Lazare, seeks secretary shorthand typist, 25-30 years, English or American nationality, good writing ability in English, able to read French well. Very good salary. Send C.V.: Mme CARNET, 60 Rue de Londres, 8e.

REQUIRED FOR B.E.A., BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS, bilingual English-French shorthand-typist in *Paris. Salary according to* experience, fringe benefits & travel privileges. Send C.V. & photo to: B.E.A. Personnel Office, 86 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris (9e).

REAL ESTATE Representative: U.S. citizen only. Must have car. Single, male or female, available for travel entire year. TOP DEAL with earning potential unlimited. Telephone, mornings only, 9 to 12 a.m.: (06241) 32549, Germany.

ENGLISH MOTHER-TONGUE secretary *with good knowledge of French* and working-permit is required by the Subscription Department of THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. T.: 225-28-90. Ext. 75 for appointment.

BRITISH PROPERTY COMPANY seeks bilingual secretary/personal assistant - English mother tongue preferred - to work for newly opened Paris office. Centrally located - young & friendly atmosphere. Tel.: 522-07-80. Ext. 229.

U.S. BROKERAGE FIRM seeks part-time (2p.m.-6p.m.) girl apprentice fluent English and French. Tel.: Paris 742-37-23 (11a.m.-6p.m.).

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH GIRL, 23, wishes to work in France. Adaptable, drives, elementary French, secretarial trained. E. Holman, 3 Canynge Square, Bristol 8, England.

EXCITING JOB WANTED by male American, 21, mid-March. BS Visual Arts. Box-25,563, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE, experience acquisition Europe and U.S., seeks position Europe. French, German, English. Will travel. Write: L.B. Murray, 5000 KOLN 91, Forsbacher str. 25, West Germany.

FRENCHMAN, 28, business, economics degree, fluent English, free to travel, seeks challenging job in international firm. F. de Montaigu, 28, Ave. Emile-Zola, Paris.

PERFECTLY TRILINGUAL French, English, Spanish, M.A. English literature, seeks creative & dynamic job. Tel.: Paris 277-98-94.

FULLY BILINGUAL executive secretary, 13 years experience American Companies seeks permanent position now. Paris, 588-80-04.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRANCAISE EXPERIMENTEE cherche place femme de chambre stable ou temporaire. Langues, références. Ecrire en français. Box 25,571, Herald, Paris.

SPANISH GIRL to work in New York with labour contract. Write: M. Luz Alvarez, V. de Lourdes 26-2-5, Madrid-17 (Spain).

CHAUFFEUR, VALET, MAITRE D'HOTEL, MARSSE, 43 Ave. Maréchal-Fayolle, 16e.

GERMAN GIRL, age 22, studying English and French, seeks au pair job in U.S.A. starting July. Write: Box 25,547 Herald, Paris.

CULTURED WOMAN, 50s, seeks job companion/driver to American, France/East U.S. Write: Box 25,553 Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN STUDENT wishes au pair job for room, board, $30 weekly. Ms. Rosenberg, 3801 Oceanside Rd., Oceanside, N.Y. 11572.

HELP WANTED

LOOKING FOR BABY SITTER to care for child, 5 years old, every evening. Call, on Mrs. FANUEL, 44 Ave. Foch, Paris (16e), Wed. 28th Feb., only, from 6:30 p.m.

BUTLER - housekeeper to single gentleman in small villa Zurich, good cooking required. Write: Box 10,283, Herald, Paris.

AU PAIR GIRL FOR CANADIAN Family in Paris. Call: 637-03-63.

MOTHER'S HELP for 5-year-old boy, Paris. Phone: 604 82-47 evenings.

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